

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 18 : No. 3.
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, FEBRUARY 6, 1899.

\$1 a Year,
in advance.



THE HORSE.

Programme of Convention Week.

TUESDAY EVENING, 7:30—Joint sessions of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association and Manitoba Dairy Association.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9.00 — Business session of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30— Business session of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7:30— Joint session of the Live Stock Associations.

THURSDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON — Manitoba Dairy Association.

THURSDAY EVENING — Joint sessions of the Live Stock and Dairy Associations.

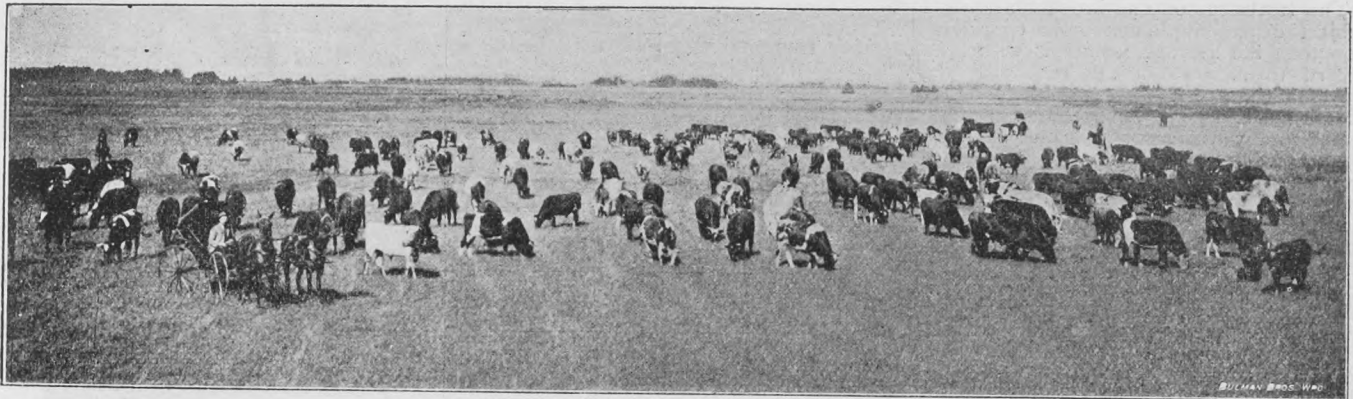
The study of conformation takes up this question and tries to find out the underlying principles upon which such accepted opinions are based. Some such ideas have no more tangible basis than mere fad or fashion, and are as liable to change as the fashion of cropping the ears and docking the tails of some breeds of dogs. But others are founded on solid facts, such as the opinion that a sloping shoulder conduces to speed, while a straight one is more adapted to draught. Not the least important of these matters is the consideration of beauty in the horse; what constitutes absolute beauty in the various parts of any horse, and what decides the presence or absence of beauty in the horse of a particular breed. What is a beauty in one breed may be a defect in another. For instance, the fine bone and clean legs of a thoroughbred would be out of place in a Clyde and vice-versa, but a flat leg and clean tendons are a beauty in any breed. We will divide the subject into various parts, taking up the different regions of the body and limbs in succession and begin with

THE HORSE'S HEAD.

The size of the head should be in proportion to the rest of the body. Artists and horsemen have agreed that the length of

bony prominences should stand clearly outlined beneath the skin. A head of this kind is known as fine and is an index of a sound constitution and a sign of good breeding. A coarse head is defective from an excess in one or more of its dimensions, length, breadth or thickness, and indicates a certain lack of breeding, but is not so objectionable in the draught type as in horses bred for speed.

The position of the head relative to the neck, that is the way in which the head is carried, is an important feature of conformation. In the proper position the head is carried at an angle of about 45 degrees with the vertical line. This enables the horse to see clearly what is in front of him and thus avoid stumbling on rough ground, and places the mouth in the best position relative to the bit and reins for the proper control of his movements by his rider or driver. When the head is carried horizontally and the neck extended the centre of gravity is displaced forward and the air passages of the head and neck approximate to a straight line, both of which conditions are favorable to extreme speed and are seen in the posture of the head and neck in a horse galloping at full speed. But there are disadvantages in this position, as it interferes with the horse's view of the



Scene on D. W. Mills' Stock Farm, Carman, Man.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING — Annual meeting of Western Horticultural Society.

Conformation of the Horse.

Written for The Farmer by an Experienced Veterinarian.

The study of conformation is not merely a consideration of the points of the horse. The points are those external characteristics which are useful in pointing out to us the beauties or defects of a certain animal and its adaptability for certain purposes, such as speed or draught. Conformation goes deeper than this: it considers not only the external points, but the characteristics of the bony skeleton upon which the external points depend. Knowledge of this kind is useful to anyone who has to do with horses, and to a breeder is well nigh indispensable if he is to intelligently select sires and weed out undesirable types from his mares. Horsemen have always recognized a certain type of horse as most desirable for speed, for instance, and breeders endeavor to produce animals as nearly of that type as possible, without ever enquiring why that type should be desirable except that horsemen say so.

the head from the poll to the extremity of the lips should bear a certain relation to the size of the rest of the body. This proportion is stated as follows:—The height of the body from the withers to the ground, or the distance between the point of the shoulder and the hip joint should be two and one-half times the length of the head. If these distances are more than two and one-half times the length of the head it is too short; if the reverse is the case, it is too long.

When the head has the proper length it is carried with ease, responds easily to the action of the bit and does not over burden the front legs. If too long it is also too heavy, displaces the centre of gravity forwards, bears heavily on the reins, diminishing speed and predisposing to stumbling. This conformation, however, is not undesirable in draught horses. The size of the head must also be considered in other dimensions besides length. The width from side to side, and the depth vertically through the forehead and jaw. These measurements must all be proportionate, or the head will be malformed and devoid of beauty. Other desirable points in the conformation of the head as a whole, are cleanness of outline and absence of anything approaching fleshiness. The head should be bony, not fleshy, and the

ground before him and places the mouth in a bad position relative to the bit. This may readily be seen in harness horses excessively checked up by the overhead check, where it is usual to see martingales attached to the harness to enable the bit to act at right angles to the bars. Otherwise with strong pullers the bit is drawn against the angles of the lips and the horse is able, if inclined, to take the bit between his teeth. Another fault of this position is that it is usually accompanied by a downward curving of the neck, the so-called "ewe-neck," much to be avoided for its unsightliness.

The vertical position of the head is usually agreeable to the eye, as it is generally accompanied by an arched or swan neck, but is objectionable in horses used for speed, as the air passages are constricted at the throat, the free passage of air being interfered with. In draught horses, however, this position is the natural one to assume when at work and it is little less than criminal to check up the head of a horse pulling a heavy load.

(To be Continued.)

If your renewal has not been sent us, send it at once.

The Care of Harness.

The winter is a good time to overhaul the harness and get it in good shape for the spring. For this work many good farmers have a repair kit with which they can do a great deal of the work themselves. Such an outfit saves its cost many times a year. Go carefully over all your harness, a set at a time, make all the repairs you can yourself, then take what you cannot repair to a saddler. Replace all worn out pieces with new ones. Now, if not apart, separate each piece of the harness so that it can be handled easily. Soak the pieces in good soapsuds, made by dissolving a small quantity of hard soap in just enough water to cover the harness. As soon as the dirt has softened, remove every particle of dirt with a stiff brush, and then rinse well in lukewarm water. Hang up to dry, and, when all the water has dried off but while the leather is still soft and pliable give a good dressing of harness oil. When the oil has dried in, carefully wipe every piece so as to remove any surplus oil that may not have been absorbed in any place, for this only catches dirt, which in time becomes hard to remove. Harness thus treated once a year will last much longer than if never oiled; it would be better if oiled more frequently, but even once a year will add greatly to the lifetime of a set of harness. It is good management and wise economy to take time to oil the harness and keep it in first-class repair.

Treatment of Pregnant Mares.

The treatment of our brood mares is a subject demanding much more consideration than the average farmer is willing to accord them. From the time that the mares are known to be safely in foal they should not under any circumstances be subjected to any teasing or annoyance by stallion or gelding as this can only result in trouble and sometimes in the loss of the foal through abortion. Foods that are of a laxative and distinctly nutritive character should be used during the months of pregnancy and it should never be forgotten that something more than the ordinary amount of grain is required at that particular time, so that the mare's strength be not reduced while supporting the unborn foal. Corn being a fattening, heat-producing grain, should scarcely be fed at all to brood mares, unless, perhaps, in very limited amount during the coldest weather, and then only along with oats. The latter being by far the best one grain balanced ration on the farm should be the chief and staple article used and the pregnant mare should always have a fair allowance at least twice a day during the winter season. Along with oats, bran should be freely and regularly used by every farmer who raises horses. A few roots, once daily—carrots preferable—but failing that, mangolds or even potatoes in quite limited quantity, however, may be fed with advantage, says Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis. A warm mash once or twice a week consisting of bran, cooked or steamed barley or oats mixed with cut hay makes an excellent feed and especially for brood mares and young colts that are not thriving satisfactorily. A handful of flax seed jelly added to each animal's mash improves it and usually gives splendid results. As a rule medicines should not be given to breeding mares. If they do not appear quite healthy in their general appearance or if their bowels or digestive organs are out of condition it is always better to remedy these troubles by changing the feed and especially by increasing the amount of bran and flaxseed or oil meal.

I find some farmers are under the impression that an idle mare will produce a better colt than a mare that is regularly

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

WALTER LYNCH, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Post Office and Railway Station, Westbourne Manitoba. This herd has competed sixteen times in fifteen years with both imported and home bred cattle and has won fifteen 1st and one 2nd, herd prizes.—1536r

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

WM. McBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man., breeder of Pure bred Herefords. I have a large herd of young stock, also a few aged breeders for sale. My stock is of the best and prices right. 2453

KENNETH McLEOD, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

JICKLING & SONS, Dew Drop Ranch, Carman, Man. Breeders of Oxford Down Sheep, improved Yorkshire Pigs & B. Leghorn Poultry. Stock for sale

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

THOS. SPEERS, Oak Lake, breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle & Berkshire Pigs. Old and young stock for sale, either sex, for show or breeding. 2446

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns and Berkshires. 3-year-old bull, Sir Walter III, and Swine for sale

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and P. China Swine. Young stock of both classes for sale. Prices satisfactory

W. F. PIEPER, Morden, Man. Pedigrees, Calling and Show Cards in pen work. Everything in the line of engrossing. Send stamp for samples.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642r

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, Fife Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

JAS. BRAY, Oak Grove Farm. Breeder of improved large Yorkshire Pigs. Young Pigs for sale. Address Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man. 1594f

R. M. WILSON, Marrinhurst, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Red Knight 2nd [15563], herd bull, and young bulls for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643r

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale from imported stock. Prices right.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires. Southdowns. P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of Improved Berkshires. Aged boar cheap. Young stock.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731f

MENZIES BROS., Shoal Lake, Man., breeders of Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshires

H. R. TOLTON, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Prize-winning young Bull for sale.

JNO. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man. Shorthorns and Poland Chinas. Bull (22801) and Boars for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworth and P. China Pigs. Young Tamworths for sale.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

GEO. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont. Breeder of reg. Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Fairfax, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, importer and breeder of Leicester Sheep, Box 193, Brandon, Man.

T. JASPER, Bradwardine. Shorthorn Bulls, Berkshires and Oxford Downs for sale.

WM. HEDLEY, Oak River, Man., breeder of Leicester Sheep. Rams for sale. 2447

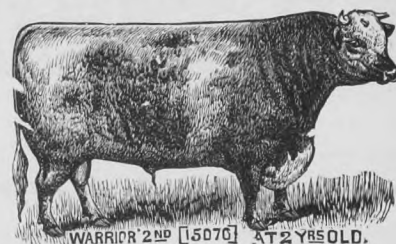
JAS. MURRAY, Breeder of Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627r

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2443

JAMES STRANG, Baldur, Man., has for sale two Pedigreed Shorthorn Bulls.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

RESTRONGUET STOCK FARM



WARRIOR 2ND [15070] AT 2 YRS OLD.

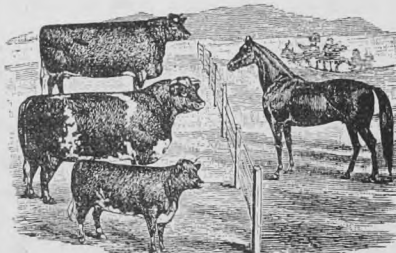
FOR SALE.

Thirty head of young pure bred Shorthorn Cattle from 8 to 18 months old—15 Bulls and 15 Heifers—sired by Indian Warrior, sweepstakes Bull at the World's Fair, and Sittytton Stamp, imported. We have the best lot of young things that we ever offered for sale. All stock sold will be delivered as far west as Calgary, about March 1st, at our risk and freight free.

IOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.

W. D. FLATT,

Hamilton P. O. and Telegraph Office,



OFFERS FOR SALE

Ten Choice Shorthorn Bulls

From seven to twelve months,

Twenty-five Cows & Heifers

served by imported bull, Golden Fame, —26056—; also, a few cows with calves at foot. Farm six miles from Hamilton. Catalogue sent on application. Visitors met at G. T. R. or C. P. R. if notified.



Forest Home Farm

SHORTHORNS,
BERKSHIRES,
YORKSHIRES,
and B. P. ROCKS.

Seven young Bulls, reds and roans. Some of these are broad-backed, meaty fellows, with individual merit and breeding to fit them to head any herd. Berkshire Sows, eight months old, in pig to Black Prince (5320), 2nd at Winnipeg, 1898, 1st and Diploma at Carman. Our Yorkshires are well-known. Boars ready for service and sows being bred, also young pigs. A few B.P. Rock Cockerels.

Andrew Graham,

Carman Stn., C.P.R., Roland, N.P.R. Pomeroy P.O. 2454

WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp.) Warfare (56712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (23375), also a few Heifers.

A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

STUMP PULLERS

For information about them write to

H. V. FERRIS, AGENT, BAGOT, MAN.

GOMBALTS is the only reliable and safe CAUSTIC BALSAM on the market. It is manufactured in France and guaranteed as represented.

worked. The very reverse holds true. No surer way of losing your colt altogether or of obtaining a smaller and inferior animal can be found than by allowing the mare during pregnancy to stand a large portion of the time in the barn without work or exercise. If moderate work—not excessive hauling, of course—can be provided all through the winter the chances are that the colt when it comes will be strong and the mare healthier than any other way. But as all mares cannot be provided with suitable work during our long cold winters the farmer ought always to arrange so that the mares will at any rate have abundant daily exercise. Let them run out part of every day, storm or shine, always remembering, of course, that it is not advisable to have a band of pregnant mares squeeze or jostle each other at the water tank or going into or leaving the barn. Ordinary judgment and prudence will dictate what is the best and most natural treatment at that season but I cannot impress on the average farmer too strongly the fundamen-

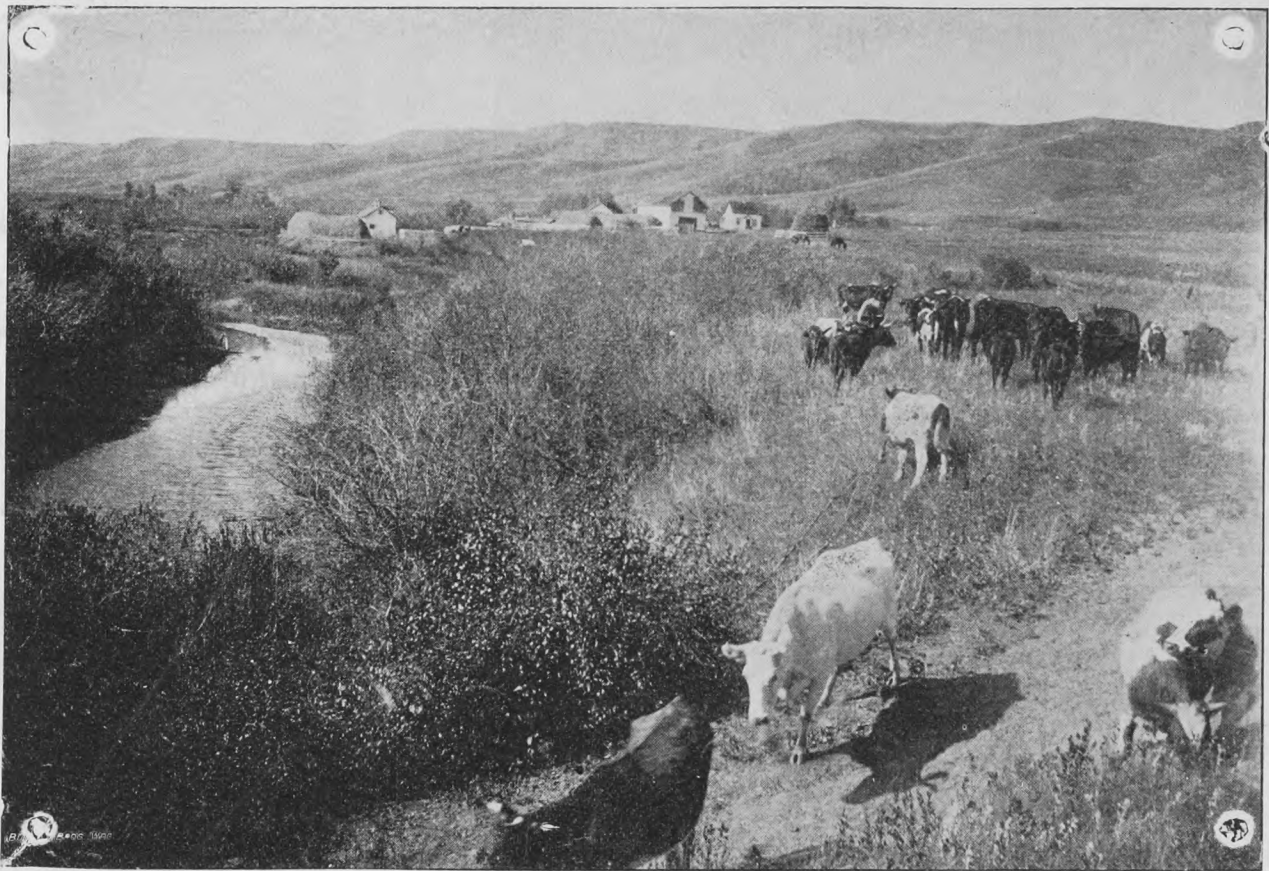
CATTLE.

Stock Feeding.

A paper read at the Oak Lake Farmers' Institute by R. K. Smith.

In order to successfully and profitably raise and feed cattle we ought to start at least nine months before the calf is born, and use a pure bred sire of whatever kind you like best of the beef breeds. Then feed the cow well, especially during the last six months. As calves are generally dropped in spring, the cows are stabled during the winter and should be fed with an eye to the proper nourishment of the embryo calf. For that purpose nothing is better than bran as it contains a larger percentage of muscle, flesh and bone producing ingredients than any other one kind of feed, oats coming next. After calves are dropped I have had best success with them sucking the

out sheaves in the stable at once and continue it for two or three weeks until cattle get used to confinement and dry feed. Then we feed straw until the 1st of March, when we start on oat sheaves again and feed them until sold, which is generally about the 15th April. In addition to sheaves and straw this second winter, we start in the fall to feed a gallon of chopped oats and barley, and a gallon of bran, divided among three once a day, with an additional gallon of turnips to each steer night and morning. After the first month the chop is increased slightly and a gallon to each two is given with an equal amount of bran. About the 1st of April we again increase the feed and give each animal a gallon of chop and bran and keep that up. If the cattle are not doing as well as we think they should, we would stop the mixed chop and give pure barley chop instead, as it is more of a fattening nature than the mixture. If still not doing what we thought right, we would increase the chop, but not to exceed more than nine pounds



On a Western Canada Stock Farm.

tal necessity of giving them plenty of exercise and a good liberal supply of nutritious food. I do not mean, of course, that the mares should be made fat like market horses but they should be maintained in reasonably good condition, their feet kept trimmed and their legs and body clean but without too frequent use of the curry comb.

Several bad cases of glanders are reported from Glenella, on the Dauphin road. Thos. Lokier has had four horses shot and another settler named Allan has had two shot and some more put in quarantine.

Should a horse refuse to drink, and cough after swallowing a little, it indicates sore throat or swelling of the glands of the neck. It is one of the symptoms of distemper. Give the horse a warm bran mash, with one drachm of chlorate of potash in it, daily for a week or ten days. There is nothing serious to be apprehended.

cows and also less trouble. We wean our calves about the second week of October and begin to feed them at once on oat and barley chop mixed, generally fed at noon, a gallon divided among three, half a gallon of bran, and pulped turnips twice a day to each calf, a half gallon night and morning, to each calf. For coarse feed, all the sheaf oats they will eat up clean; that is the feed for the first three weeks after weaning, then we drop sheaf oats and feed straw until about the first of March, when we begin on sheaf oats again, and keep it up until they go to grass. We try to get them there before seeding starts, although it is not advisable to do that every year, as unless very thrifty they are apt to go back and that should not be allowed. If we want to get all out of them we can, they should never be allowed to stand still, let alone go back.

We try to get cattle home from pasture between the 1st and 15th October and at once begin to stable them at night, letting them run around the straw stack in the yard during the day time. We start to feed

per day, as it has been proven by tests at some of the American Experimental Stations that steers fed on that quantity gained as much per day as those fed twelve or more pounds per day. Such is my method of raising and feeding stock, with an eye to getting them sold at two years old and making them weigh not less than ten hundred at that age. You can sell them then at 3½ to 3¾ cents per pound for butcher's cattle, whereas if you fed on straw both winters and held them over until fall, when they were 2½ years old, the best price going is usually \$27 or \$28. I prefer putting in the extra care and feed and get rid of them as soon as possible. For one thing, you can invest that money in a steer and feed him the next winter, turning him out the next spring, and in that way have turned off two instead of one, with a probable profit on each.

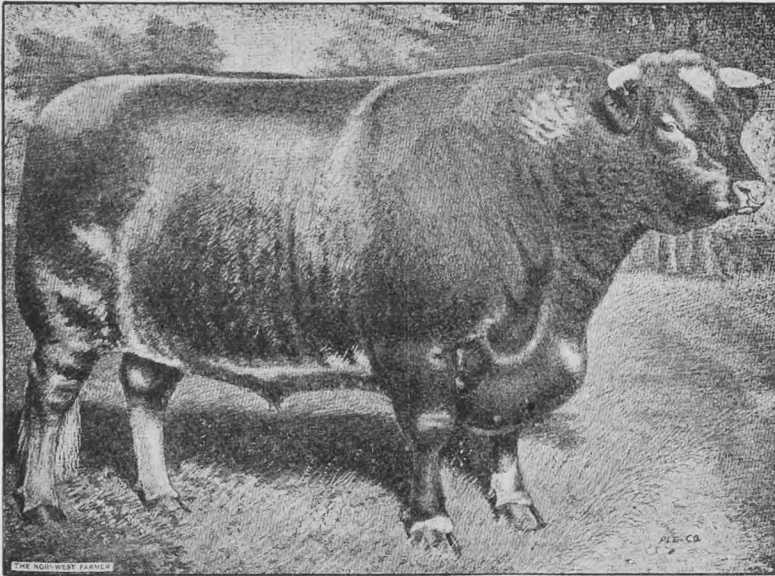
Editorial Note.—Mr. Smith has a first-rate reputation as a breeder and feeder of grade cattle, and his methods, besides their intrinsic value, are backed by a career of success in the show ring and at the block

test. Please note the allowance of roots, whose value even in limited quantities every advanced feeder recognizes.

A Shorthorn Milking Type.

W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man., writes us that he would like to hear of a young

kept on a Pennsylvania farm for use and not for show. Milking Shorthorns are much more plentiful in England than on this continent; but the type is as a rule the same everywhere, and it must be noted that to ensure such results the milking capacity must be drawn out and kept going by regular milking and suitable feed all through life. Set them to suckle a

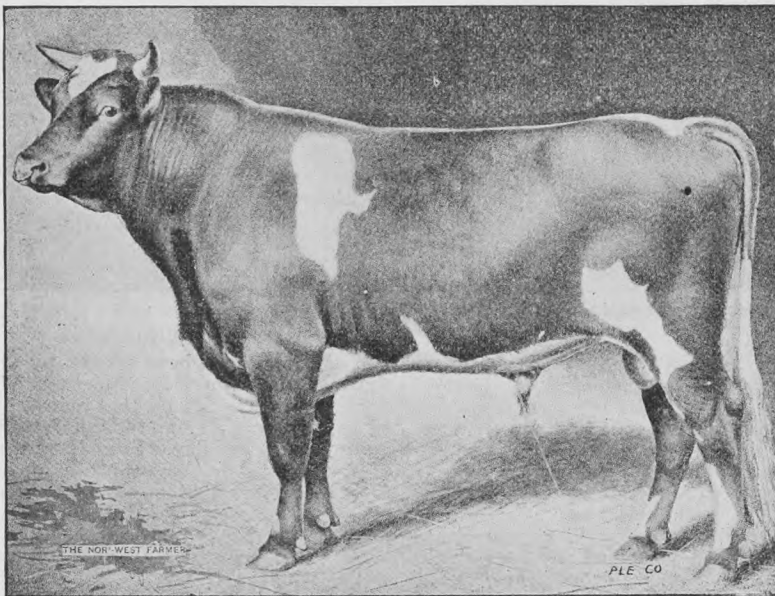


Beef Type of Shorthorn Male.

Baron Cruikshanks, grandson of Field Marshal, champion at the English Royal.

Shorthorn female of decidedly milking strain, with the view of breeding her to his bull, Ivan, 25032, whose weight at 2½ years was 1,800 lbs; heart girth, 7 feet, 6 inches; barrel, 8 feet, 5 inches. This bull we know from repute is a good one, and if a few pedigreed cows of milking type were put to him, something interesting would be sure to come of it. Such cows are only got by the combination of per-

calf once a year, and continue to do so, and there is not the possibility of such returns. A glance will convince us that that type would perhaps never get a place in the Winnipeg Industrial show ring. There beef form is everything and milking capacity only an accident. We have no doubt that there are registered Shorthorn cows here in Manitoba that are useful milkers. But if such cows are mated



Dairy Type of Shorthorn Male.

Cecil Palmer, 3 years old.

sistent breeding and careful selection. In a recent issue the American Agriculturist showed a group from a Wisconsin herd of this sort, numbering 40 head. One cow had had 19 calves, been milked over 11,000 times, and had given over 400,000 lbs. of milk. From the Breeders' Gazette we give cut of a dairy bred bull and cow, part of the pure bred dairy Shorthorn herd

with a bull of beef type, where is the likelihood of fixing a dairy type and carrying it on? In contrast with the two dairy bred animals from Pennsylvania we give cuts of Scotch Shorthorns of the very best type for profitable beef breeding.

In contrast to these blocky, symmetrical animals the ideal dairy cow will show, when in full milk, a big girth of stomach,

Marchmont Stock Farm.



SCOTCH-BRED

SHORTHORNS

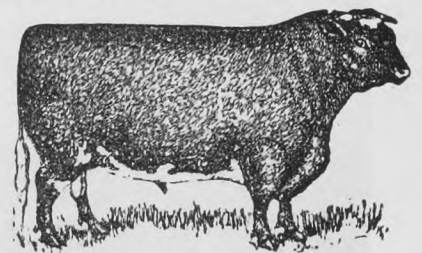
12 Young Bulls for Sale

At moderate prices. Also BERKSHIRE PIGS.

TELEPHONE 1004B

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,
(7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

J. E. SMITH.



J. E. Smith has for sale a number of the very choicest Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn and Hereford Bulls, Shorthorn Cows and Heifers. All animals registered. Stock right. Prices right and no reserve.

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.

Excelsior Stock & Dairy Farm.

The largest prize-winning herds in Canada, \$1,000 in prizes this year. Will deliver FREE one car of stock to any part in the Northwest Territories.

The following stock for sale:

GUERNSEYS—Three bulls and six females.

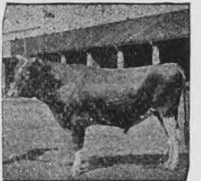
SHORTHORNS—Three bulls.

SWINE—Chester Whites, show and breeding stock from two months to four years Duroc Jersey, 70 head from our Sweepstake herd. Tamworth—50 head any age. Several prize winners for sale.

Any other breed of stock selected and delivered in the Northwest at the lowest possible cost in order to make up a carload.

Terms—50% with order, balance upon delivery. Reference—Mr C. M. Richardson, Eastern Representative of The Nor'-West Farmer.

W. Butler & Sons, Props., Dereham Centre, Ont
W. E. BUTLER, B.S.A., Manager.



PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Berkshire herd headed by the best pair of Boars in Canada, Tippecanoe and Western Boy, never beaten in a show ring. An easy winner over Perfection, a year older, for Diploma, which was an Ontario winner; and breeding sows, such as Lady Clifford, Cora Bell and two imported Highclere sows, all noted winners. A few sows and boars fit for breeding. Orders booked for August and September litters. When buying, do not lose sight of the herd that has won most diplomas and first prizes at the Industrial in 1896, '97 and '98. No inbreeding; pairs and trios not akin.

2184

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor.

MCGILL BROS., Carroll, Man.,

We have a number of registered

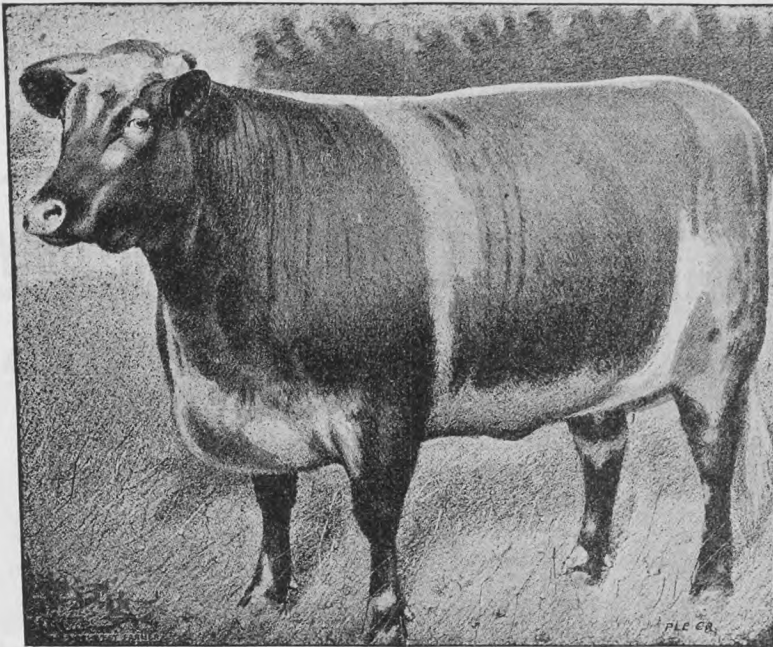
SHORTHORN CATTLE

Both male and female,
for sale.



rather spare frame, because her feed is going into the pail; thin, clean neck, thin withers, inclination to wedge form, the hind quarters quite large, and a nervous temperament. The easy lymphatic temperament is most conducive to laying on flesh. When the dairy cow is dry she ought to be laying up more or less flesh

male offspring. The males from such a cross will all make paying beef steers, and most of the females will prove worthy. For choice of grades we prefer a top cross of pure Shorthorn on Ayrshire-Shorthorn grade.



Beef Type of Shorthorn Female.

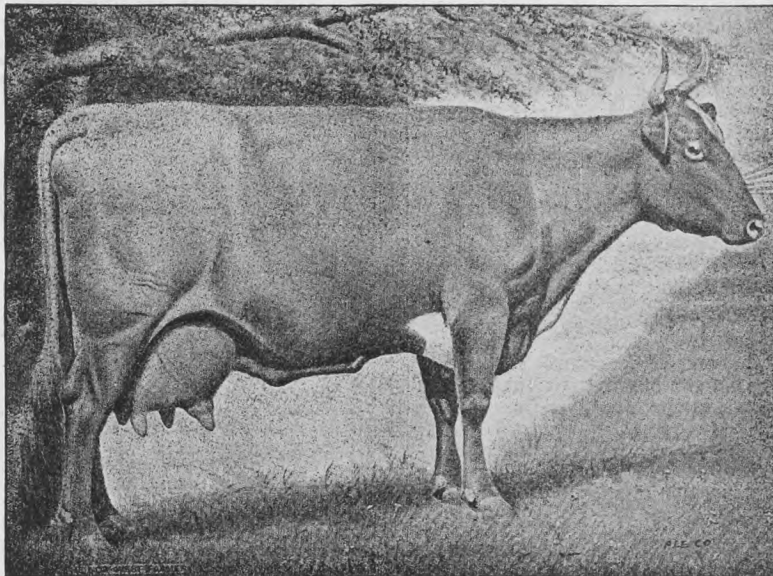
Mary Abbotsburn 7th, daughter of Young Abbotsburn, the World's Fair Champion.

and vital energy, all of which will incline to go off into milk by and by. Contrast the round body and full hind quarter of the beef type with the deep ribs and cat hams of the dairy bull. Get these two types of Shorthorns fixed in your mind.

It is no easy task to go in for dairy Shorthorns, as proposed by our friend at

Cows on a Wheat Farm.

On page 52 of our last issue is a letter from a man at Melita that we think is well worth going back for a second look at. He is growing wheat on shares, which as crops averaged last year could hardly be a very



Dairy Type of Shorthorn Female.

Belle 2nd, 13 years old, Record 8,449 lbs. of milk from April 12th to November 26th.

Napinka. He must find suitable animals of both sexes, throw out of his lot all that do not meet his requirements, and wait a few years for the fulfilment of his ideal. But if it is only good milking cows he wants the task is comparatively easy. Get together a dozen known good grade cows from 4 to 10 years old, breed to the son of a heavy milking cow, and save all the fe-

gainful business, and presumably he has no permanent control over the land he works. But as a by-job he keeps three cows, such cows as any one can buy and handle who will put his heart into the business. The man who only means to "try" cows as a tenderfoot tries farming should not stay in this country; it will be a loss both to himself and the country if he does

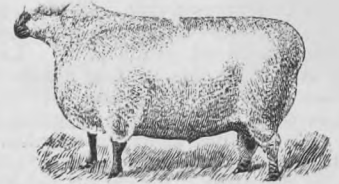
J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney STALLIONS,

Has a few choice ones for sale; also

Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep.



Rams and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply

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Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Prairie Home Stock Farm,

CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.



**Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle.
Shropshire Sheep.**

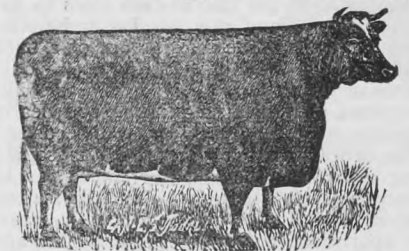
Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

Address all communications to JAS. YULE, Mgr.

2260

THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.

Choice Young Bulls for Sale.



Sired by **TOPSMAN**, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg in 1897, and **STANLEY 6th**.

Anyone wishing to obtain a bull possessing individual merit and of high breeding can make no mistake in writing

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



NO MORE STOCK or BIRDS for Sale

this season, except a few **TOULOUSE GESE** and **LIGHT BRAHMAS**. Will book orders for spring **PIGS**, and guaranteed to satisfy.

WM. KITSON,

Burnside, Man.

FOR

HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. E. MARPLES,

Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

When writing, mention *The Farmer*

so. Our Melita friend takes feed, otherwise worse than useless, and with a trifling outlay on bran makes foul seeds into good milk. His stove cooks that feed when he and it would be doing nothing else. He does nothing and spends nothing without seeing an adequate return for his investment of feed and labor. "Wheat chaff, with boiling water thrown over it," is not an expensive luxury, but six turnips fed after milking does cost. That for 200 days, and 12 turnips a day, is 2,400. What a big pile of roots—all to keep one cow up to a good pitch of production. Let us "figure it up," for this writing means business, not theory. An acre of turnips grown in drills 28 inches apart gives 6,200 yards, and 9 inches apart, that makes 24,800 turnips to the acre, if there are no blanks in the drills. Throw off the 800 to allow for blanks, and we have enough roots on an acre to feed 10 cows at this extravagant rate all winter. Even if there were more blanks, every cow will not want a dozen roots a day. If dry, they could do with fewer, but the thrifty farmer who "dries up" on his feeding as the cow dries up in preparation for another campaign, won't be long in the dairy business. He is too thrifty for a dairy farmer. Sometimes extravagance pays best.

Let us now assume that this wheat grower is so extravagant as to grow not one, but two acres of roots, part of them mangels. He is simply looking at that wheat growing, and can manage, if he cares to try, to raise them on the manure from his stable, and store them in a lean-to behind that stable and opening into it for easy winter access. He can dump his roots into that place direct from the wagon, and, as frost sets in, can lay on a few loads of horse manure to ensure safety from frost. Even if he had only an acre of good roots, five cows and as many horses getting one or two each day could not use them, and he would have to get one or two sows to use the skim milk and raw turnips and boiled pig-weed. In a hole scraped out of a bank and covered with the straw he would otherwise burn, those sows could live like princesses all winter and drop good hearty litters in spring to eat up the foul seeds and damp wheat that at present he is squabbling over with the elevator sharks, as he rather likes to call them. For that matter, a score of fall pigs can be put in a separate apartment under the straw pile and grow as well in winter as in summer. If you dispute that, we can come again and prove it.

Perhaps you already suggest that the writer of this farms at a desk and don't know the bother it is to thin and hoe roots. We do know, for sure, and have done a considerable lot of it, too. Where we once earned a modest living, thinning turnips it cost about a dollar an acre to do, and if it costs you ten dollars' worth of time to do the same thing, it is possible that you are the tenderfoot and we the expert.

Much as we admire the programme of that wheat growing man, it is just possible he might improve on it. A man with five cows in milk got taken with the idea that they got chilled when out drinking at the creek on windy days, and he would water them at the stable door, putting another boilerful on the stove to mix with it and take the chill off. This made just a gallon more milk a day on his milk yield, for a cow in milk has a much more sensitive skin than an ox or steer. If she has not she won't make 10 lbs. butter in a week, even from good feed. It costs less to throw another stick in the stove and warm up the water than to have the cow warming it herself with what should go to make butter. See?

There are more things that might be noticed in this pig-weed business. The Northern elevator at Winnipeg gets an enormous quantity of foul seeds in the grain it collects, and sells those cleanings there

at 30c. a cwt. One of the most prosperous and level-headed horseowners in this city cooks a big boilerful every day of that small wheat and foul seeds, going round a dozen horses in rotation. They are sleek and hearty as a result of this diet, which he looks on as both food and medicine. The pig weed crop last year, in the southwest especially, was about as bulky as the wheat, and we would like to hear from the men who have no taste for cow feeding, but like good horses if they have tried this plan with food that if not eaten must be burned or do worse.

Ontario Live Stock Associations.

The live stock associations of Ontario meet the same week as the associations in the west. The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association hold their annual meeting in Toronto on the 7th of Feb. The Short-horn Association at Toronto, Feb. 8th. The various horse associations on the 9th of Feb. at Toronto. The adjourned meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association on Feb. 10th at Toronto. The annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Montreal on Feb. 15th. The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association meets at Toronto on Feb. 7th.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association was held in Toronto on Dec. 30th last. A number of prominent American Jersey breeders were present, among them Valency E. Fuller, who gave an instructive address. The officers for 1899 are: President—J. H. Smith, Highfield, Ont.; Vice-President—Geo. Davies, Todmorden, Ont.; Sec.-Tr.—R. Reid, Berlin, Ont.

High-Priced Shorthorns.

The well-known prize-winning Shorthorn bull Sign of Riches, purchased by D. MacLennan, and exported by him to Buenos Ayres, was sold there last month for \$8,000 to G. Aldo. Another first-class bull, Bapton Victor, imported into Buenos Ayres by Messrs. H. & W. Nelson, was sold at the same sale for \$8,500, his purchaser being J. A. Uriburu. The prices realized for the two bulls named above, even if the dollars be paper dollars, prove the high value attached to first-class imported stock bulls.

The introduction of fresh blood will help maintain the vigor of the stock, if fully equal or superior to that already procured. With nearly all classes of animals the constitutional vigor can be increased thus, if at the same time the weak and unthrifty are culled out.

Young animals make more economical gains than older ones, and the amount of food required for a given gain increases as the animal approaches maturity. In some regions where coarse fodders and pasturage are cheap and abundant, it may be wise to extend the fattening period somewhat.

—The Medicine Hat News asks how long it will be necessary to go east for pure bred bulls, and how long will it be before the western range country can procure its supply of thoroughbred stock for breeding purposes from breeders who are making a business of thoroughbred stock breeding in the range country? That will go on as long as there is a dearth of good men in the west who can put good money into pure stock breeding and take profit out of their investment. At Davisburg, in Alberta, some capable men have been laying a foundation of experience that will bear good fruit some day—the earlier the better.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AND

Fancy Poultry.

CHOICE EXHIBITION & BREED-
ING STOCK FOR SALE.

Winners at Toronto Industrial, London and Ottawa, 1898. A grand lot of Chicks, including L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, S. G. Dorkings, Houdans, R. C., White and Brown and S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Golden, Silver and W. C. Black Polands, Silver Spangled and G. Pencilled Hamburgs. Also Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

For Particulars write—
2457

W. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

Holstein Bull Calves

OF THE FAMOUS TEAKE STRAIN.



If you want one, write. Can be crated and sent to any part of the Northwest.

Address—JAMES GLENNIE,
2455 Box 95, ARDEN, MAN

TREDINNOCK HERD

OF

AYRSHIRES.



Winners at the leading fairs of 1898. Awarded at Toronto, London and Ottawa—16 firsts, two sweepstakes, silver medal and other prizes, in all numbering 34, among which were seven herd prizes, four being firsts, and first for four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.

ROBERT REFORD, Proprietor.
JAS. BODEN, Manager.
2458 ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

GALLOWAYS.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT BULL CALVES

Six being calved April and two June, 1898.

PRICES FROM \$50.00 TO \$65.00.

Also Heifers and Cows, at reasonable prices.
Stock all well pedigreed and of first-class quality.
Apply to

T. M. CAMPBELL,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

FOR SALE.

Five grandly bred young SHORTHORN BULLS, ranging from 10 to 20 months old, thick, short legged fellows. Prices reasonable.

Address—ROBERT WHITE, Wakopa, Man.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Imported from Scotland, of the very best prize winning milking families, possessing large size, robust constitution, beautiful udders and large teats. Gold Medal herd from 1893 to 1897 at leading Canadian shows. Great prize record. Not been exhibited since. Choice Tamworth Swine—the bacon pig of the day. Stock all from noted prize-winners. Choice Collie Dogs—Imported and home bred. Won all leading prizes in Canada up to 1897, also second at New York Bench Show in 1897.

Stock all ages for sale.

R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder,
1876 Box 720, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

A. ELLIOTT, Pond Mills P.O., Ont.

Has for sale Oxford Sheep, Collie Dogs, White Holland, Bronze and Narragansett Turkeys, Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks, all of the best strains.

Handy-Weights.

There was a time when the idea prevailed that steers had to be made to grow as big as possible before they were ready for market. That was the day of 2,000-lb. steers, and they would be at least four years old. It was the same with hogs and sheep—the bigger the better. Could a person accustomed to these heavy weights visit the leading stock yards to-day he would be much surprised at the class of cattle offered for sale and that bring the highest prices. Instead of the large,

stock growing right along without being checked at all by the winter season. The result was that animals were ready for the market in less than half the time it used to take and possessed the "handy weight" which butchers wanted. The demand of the consuming public is for this class of meat, and it will be well for our raisers of stock to keep this in mind. The other day a man, noted for the fine beef cattle which he raises, said that he used to let his cattle run out all winter, but since he had put up a fine basement barn the young things were kept in most of the time and had this



Residence of R. Smyth, near Brandon, Man.

coarse steers, those of "handy weights" prevail—the largest being 1,500 or 1,600 lbs., while many would be found that did not weigh more than 1,100 or 1,200 lbs., thick-fleshed, well developed fellows that have been dubbed "baby beef" because these weights are obtained at an early age. The same may be said of hogs and sheep; instead of great large, coarse carcasses those of what the butchers call "handy weights" are the most numerous. This change in the class of stock offered for sale has been largely brought about by a change in the demands of consumers. They de-

winter made the finest growth he had ever succeeded in obtaining. They are out every fine day for a run in the yard, but spend the greater portion of the day in a light, well-ventilated stable. He is thus able to keep his animals gaining right through the winter, and will be able to turn his young steers off at good weights at two years old. Our farmers should not forget that the demand is for smaller, thick-fleshed animals. Use a pure bred sire and keep the steer calves growing rapidly from the first, winter as well as summer, and market them as early as possible. We



On the Farm of R. Smyth, Brandon, Man.

mand to-day not a large, coarse joint for a roast, but a small one, full of meat, but not too fat. This has led butchers to give preference to animals of the class that would meet these demands, and feeders have learned to produce these animals at a much earlier age and at a greater profit than the old time big, coarse animals.

Under the old plan the animals had to rough it during the winter, making but little gain, more frequently weighing less in the spring than the previous fall. Feeders were not slow to learn that by providing better housing and by more liberal feeding it was possible to keep young

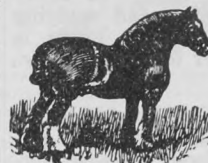
think farmers will find more money in this way than merely "wintering" them, as is so frequently done.

The two eastern Ayrshire breeders associations have decided to amalgamate. The Dominion and Quebec associations, after some years' separation, are now reunited and will have a common stock book, in which only animals that can trace to imported stock will be permitted to register. The appendix, in which about 1,200 animals of less certain pedigree, will be thrown out and such animals will be practically reduced to grades,

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES



AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Breeder and importer of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have on hand some fine young stock of both sexes for sale, including **Royal Duke** (24640), a dark red, 3-year-old. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere. 2474.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE

AND YORKSHIRE PIGS.

A few young things for sale. Write for prices.

A. B. POTTER,

Montgomery, Assa.

JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE.

I am now offering my stock Bull, **BELVEDERE STOKES PIGS**, for sale, also several young Bulls. Write for particulars.

WM. MURRAY,
2340 Dugald, Man.



Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

WM. SHARMAN,

BREEDER OF

High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN

Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

— The 18 months' old Shorthorn Bull, **Royal Victor** (27592) winner of first and sweepstakes at Belmont fair this year. Also 6 months' old Argyle Champion (28048). Both dark red.

2473 W. MABON, Roseberry P.O., Man.

F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.
Telephone 285.

The stock represents the wealth of the farm, and a little time cannot be better spent than in looking after and studying their needs these short days. There is but one way for a farmer to continue having fine stock.

Willingly pay liberally for good breeding animals, and continue the standard by giving the best care and food. A wise outlay is not extravagance, and there is no money in following cheap methods with stock.

It will pay to be careful with the winter calves. Don't be tempted to spoil a good steer by making the calf into a poor bull. Remember that merit has to be backed by good blood, and good blood ought to produce something with merit.

A very sad case of anthrax poisoning took place in the north of Scotland recently. The shepherd on the farm had rubbed off a bit of the skin of his hand while skinning the carcass. He died from blood poisoning, and his dog that had lapped a little of the animal's blood also died.

The British Shorthorn Society recently adopted a resolution asking the councils of the three great national societies—English, Scottish and Irish—to make milking capacity and form of the udder one of the chief points, when awarding prizes to pure bred cows and heifers, and offering at the same time special prizes to the societies if their request was complied with. The Scottish Society gave the proposition the cold shoulder. The beef ideal is much more favored by the Scotch breeders than is the case in England, where feminine character and milking tendency are much more valued. In the show yard the Scotch type has of late triumphed, but throughout the rural parts of England the milking Shorthorn still holds the fort.

In the Clay-Robinson Live Stock Report, Mr. Clay continues his reminiscences of the Border sheep farms and shepherds, among whom he was "raised." Here is a "bit" on the shepherd's cows, or, as he would call them, "his kye." "It was about noon and the cows that had been turned out in the morning for water and a stroll on the hillside were just returning. I will never forget them. They reminded me of cattle I had read about as coming from Tees and Derwentwater in the old days. They were marvels of size and quality, made for milk—in fact, the typical milking Shorthorn. They came slowly up a narrow track with grand style in their movement. Fine heads, with waxy horns and intelligent eyes, set on a thin neck and light sloping shoulders, but with ribs and loin to make a butcher's mouth water, supporting a heavy but cleancut bag, with great milk veins supplying it. Grand specimens they were of the all-round general purpose cow."

The bull, Baron Cruickshanks, given in this issue as an example of good beef form, is rich in the best points to be sought for in a beef sire. He has a decidedly masculine style. The chest is full, wide and deep, the heart girth great and the crops full. As shown he is low-legged, wide and well-coupled; lengthy and deep on the hind quarter, and looks a mellow handler. The great trouble with bulls of this type is that too often no provision is made for their getting regular exercise, and they lose their breeding power just when they should be coming to their best. This is a typical Aberdeenshire Shorthorn, sired by Collingwood, out of a daughter of the renowned Field Marshal. At 4 years old he weighed 2,300 lbs., but his owners, two successful Illinois breeders, did not risk fitting him for show, and thereby running the risk of spoiling his breeding value. In all his points this bull is remarkably like Young Abbotsburn, the World's Fair champion of 1893.

SHEEP.

A Champion Wolf Hunter.

Texas has the champion wolf-killer of the continent. Last year he killed over 1,100 wolves, a few panthers and thirty deer. When he started the business a few ranchers with large herds made up for him a salary of \$40 a year. They now pay \$140, and that, along with the state bounties and price of the hides, makes up over \$4,000 of yearly income. He is known all over the country as Wolf Martin, and keeps eight fine saddle horses, a good pack of wolf hounds and 200 large wolf traps. The traps he puts out at certain points along the road and trails and each morning he makes the circuit with the dogs. The traps are left loose and when he finds one gone, the dogs are placed on the trail and usually in a short distance come upon the trapped wolf. The dogs live on the wolves killed, eating the meat raw. Sometimes they become too fat from over-eating and have to be kept chained up. During his long experience as trapper, Martin has learned many curious things about the habits of the animals in his section. The wolves, he says, are always to be found along the roads at night, rather than off in the brakes, so he always places his traps along the roadside. He uses no bait on his traps, but has a substitute for bait in a kind of fluid of his own discovery and manufacture. With the fluid he saturates a paper or cloth and buries it in the ground near his trap. He always carries a bottle of the fluid with him and claims it to be superior to any bait.

Among the Wolves.

Jas. Harvey, of Miami, has killed this winter 37 wolves by the help of dogs.

Sheep raisers in the St. Rose du Lac district report heavy losses in their flocks. One farmer has lost 50 turkeys and Wm. Shannon has lost 40 well bred sheep in the last few months.

Mellon Bros. have killed 34 wolves, and another farmer at High Bluff 24. Close on 300 is the record of wolves killed in Portage municipality.

A recent issue of the Toronto Globe gives photo and record of a day's sport by the members of the Morden Hunt Club, led by Mr. Winkler, M. P. P., with the Methodist parson as whipper-in. On that particular day, with the help of four hounds, they bagged two live wolves and two dead ones. No necks were broken, either of men or horses, and the sport was immense.

At a recent wolf hunt in Montana 24 mounted men and several packs of dogs scoured an infected district for a day and bagged 50 scalps. In Nebraska they have become so daring that they run the watch dogs into the house, and ravage the barn yards, pig pens and sheep folds, and extravagant prices are said to be offered for wolf scalps.

The last 16 or 18 years has seen a wonderful development of the sheep industry in Colorado, especially in the south-eastern portion of the state. The greatest change, however, has been made in the last five or six years, when the change was made from raising sheep for their wool alone to growing mutton and lambs for market. Most of the flocks are now headed with rams of approved mutton breeds, which have been found to cross well with the range sheep. Considerable alfalfa is used in feeding the lambs, which are said to thrive well upon it.

HORSES, Etc.

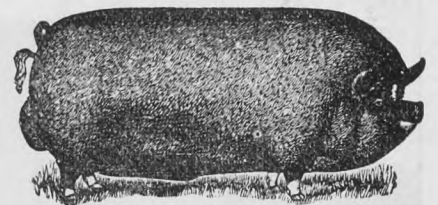
Correspond with the oldest established Horse Market in Canada if you require anything in the way of Farm Horses, Drivers or Brood Mares, new or second-hand Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, single or double light or heavy Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Robes, Rugs, etc. We keep every Stable Requisite.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,

ADDITIONER AND PROPRIETOR,

"Grand's Repository," Toronto, Canada.
Established 1856.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Sired by Perfection. Proud Victor, and Prince Highclere, out of such noted dams as Lady Bluff, Dina 4th, Maiden Lass and Lady Eaton; also a number of other large Sows. One fine litter for sale at present—dam, 1st prize yearling sow at Brandon Fair, 1898; sire, Prince Highclere. Orders taken for spring pigs; single or pairs not akin. Write for prices.

R. MCKENZIE, High Bluff, Man.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE MARES.

For sale, the three choicest Clyde Mares in Ontario. All prize winners at the best shows held on the continent. One is also a Highland Society first prize winner. Two are in foal.

The price will be made low to effect a settlement.

Also for sale—

Yorkshire Swine & Jersey Cattle.

Apply for particulars—

RICHARD GIBSON,
Delaware, Ont.

J. C. & A. W. FLEMING, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland China Pigs, Barred Rocks, and other breeds of poultry. Growers of all the best varieties of POTATOES. Seed for sale.

Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM.

H. O. AYEARST, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORNS.

Young stock of both sexes on hand and for sale. Choicest breeding and all by imported sires. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

English Berkshires—B.P. Rocks.

For Sale 6 young Sows ready to breed; 2 young Sows recently bred; 1 Sow due to farrow March 1st; Boars fit for service; also a few choice Cock-erels and Pullets. Enquiries promptly answered.

JOHN LAHMER, Carville P.O., Ont.
Station & Telegraph Office—Richmond Hill, G.T.R.

When writing, mention The Farmer.

While wool is not now so much an object in sheep raising as it used to be, yet it adds considerably to the revenue derived from a good flock. In feeding sheep it must not be forgotten that in the effort to carry a flock through the winter cheaply there is a great danger of allowing the quality of their feed to fall so low as to affect the quality of the wool and the development of the lambs the ewes carry. The fleece is a register of how the sheep have been fed, as the wool shows in its growth whether the sheep have been well fed or not. Do not let the feed become too low.

The ranching business of some of the Western States is undergoing a change which in a few years will cause it to be a thing of the past. Farmers are constantly moving westward and taking up the best portions of the ranges. It is expected by persons who claim to be posted that inside the next decade the cattle and sheep raised on many of the plains will be managed and cared for as in the older settled states. Already sheepmen realize that the safety and profitability of their flocks depend upon winter feeding. Cattlemen are realizing the same thing; they no longer have free range of the country nor the choice of the best for winter grazing, and therefore feel compelled to supply a more liberal amount of winter feed. This will undoubtedly lead to the rancher having a home farm on which hay and grain will be raised to feed his stock during the winter. Such a course will be a step in the right direction and will mean more money for the raiser, for it will do away with some of the greatest risks of the business in the past. Smaller flocks and herds, better managed, will be the result.

The Tacoma Ledger tells how the sheep-raisers in Washington are going to work to circumvent that cutest of wild animals, the coyote, which does much damage to their flocks. One sheep-raiser had lost about 100 head the past season, and one night during lambing time the coyotes carried off ten good lambs. He got mad, went to Yakima and purchased twenty-six cayuses (Indian ponies), some of which were in the city pound, and secured the others from Indians. He shot these horses, using about a half ounce of strychnine and about an ounce of arsenic to each horse. This was done about a week ago, and reports from the neighborhood show that dozens of coyotes have already found the bait. A number of sheepmen are adopting this plan. It serves a double purpose. First, it gets rid of the coyote in the cheapest way. Second, it gets rid of a few cayuses, which are almost as big a nuisance as the coyotes. The coyotes will kill sheep directly, while the cayuse makes war on sheep by eating the grass so closely the sheep cannot exist in the winter, and hence have to be fed.

SWINE.

New Process of Curing Bacon.

A young Danish naturalist is reported to have applied for a patent for the purpose of curing bacon by a process very similar to that used in embalming. He aims to avoid the loss of time required by the dry cure or by packing in brine. The pig is killed by a sharp blow on the head, the throat is cut and an opening made to the heart, into which a force pump injects a strong brine that enters the circulating channels and is so evenly and quickly distributed through the carcass that the meat is cured almost as soon as chilled enough to cut and pack. Besides the saving of time and greater uniformity of salting, it is claimed there is no loss of weight as occurs in the dry cure. The loss by evaporation comes after it has left the packer's hands. One who has not tested this loss

will be surprised to learn that a ham or cut of bacon will lose from 10 to 15 per cent from the time it comes out of the packing tub until it goes to the consumer. Where hams and bacon are mild cured they go to the consumer as promptly as possible. The flavor is better, the meat less dry, and the shrinkage less.

Milk Strains Among Hogs.

Too little attention has been paid by breeders and farmers to the milking qualities of their brood sows, and yet of all things to be taken into consideration in selecting brood sows this characteristic is the most important. Maternity is the function of a brood sow, and failing in good milking capacity, she fails to fulfil this function. Did you ever note that the sow that is the kindest, most careful mother, is always the one that gives the biggest flow of milk, and the sow that gives frequently, and she most gladly responds to the call of the little fellows for a lunch as often as they want it. She is careful and grateful to them for the relief they give her. The other sow finds no such comfort from her litter, since she has no need for that kind of relief; on the contrary, the frequent demands of the half-starved pigs are unpleasant to her. She becomes irritable and cross at their persistent calls for more. She would rather be let alone, go off by herself, eat her fill and lie down undisturbed while she converts it into pork on her own back instead of her pigs. Consequently, at weaning time, you will find her in pretty good shape, while the pigs are all runts. But the other sow and her litter, how do they look? Just the reverse.—American Swineherd.

J. Young, Hartney, has arranged to bring up 200 sows from Barrie, Ont., to be disposed of in the Hartney district.

John G. Sleight, Pike C., Ill., writes, in the Breeders' Gazette: "When my sows commence to eat their pigs I feed them two or three feeds of salt fat pork—one and a half or two pounds at a feed. I have fed this to several sows under these circumstances with good results."

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

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Finest breeding pairs not akin. Some fine young boars for sale for spring use, also young brood sows. Also several young Light Brahma Cockerels for sale.

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Are selected (having the experience of the Manitoba Experimental Farms to go by) by Mr. Bedford, and are, wherever it is stated in our Catalogue, the best for Manitoba and Northwest. The grand success of every person using them last year will warrant you in using no other kind. Send for our Seed Catalogue, and see the Special Inducements.

FLEMING & SONS,

BRANDON MAN.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The following letter is sent by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to persons desirous of having their cattle tested for Tuberculosis, and sets forth the conditions under which the Dominion Government undertake to apply the Tuberculin test free of charge.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—

In response to your letter of the I beg to say that the following are the conditions upon which the Department applies the Tuberculin test to cattle:—

When a person makes application to the Department to have his cattle tested for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them are affected with Tuberculosis, a Government Inspector is sent to test, and all expenses in connection with this are paid by the Department. The owner must accept all responsibility for the result of the test. The Government do not order the slaughter of diseased animals. No compensation will be given in cases where owners slaughter of their own free will. If any of the animals are found to be suffering from the disease, they will have to be isolated in the shed or corral in which they are kept will be quarantined. The owner will then be prohibited from selling any of them or their aw products. Should he desire of his own free will to slaughter them and dispose of their carcasses for food he will have to consult the local authorities as to whether he will be allowed to sell them. All diseased animals have been must be cleaned, and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Government Inspector. As recommended on page 11 of the Farmer's Bulletin on Tuberculosis, a copy of which I enclose you. The premises in which the diseased cattle have been quarantined will also have to be disinfected and cleansed, as mentioned above, after the animals have been disposed of. When the Minister of Agriculture receives a certificate from the Inspector that the disinfection has been done to his satisfaction the premises will be released from quarantine. No application will be considered unless the owner agrees to submit all his cattle to the test.

If an applicant refuses to have his cattle tested after having made formal application, he will be charged with and will have to pay whatever expenses may have been incurred by the Department in connection with the sending of a Veterinarian to make the tests.

Upon your signing and returning to us the attached form of request a Government Inspector will be sent to test your cattle.

Yours truly,

W. B. SCARTH,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

To

To the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, Ottawa, Ontario:

DEAR SIR,—I hereby request that my entire herd of cattle, consisting of—

..... Bulls,
..... Cows,
..... Steers,
..... Heifers,
..... Calves,

be tested for Tuberculosis with Tuberculin, and I hereby agree to conform to the Government conditions as expressed in their letter dated

..... which I acknowledge having received.

The nearest railway station to my premises is in the line of the Railway Company, and if I am notified when the Inspector will arrive at the station I will meet him and drive him to my premises and, when the testing of my animals is completed, will drive him back to the station free of charge.

Date..... Signed.....

Address.....

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Among the Breeders.

Arrangements are being made by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association for their annual Spring show, which it is hoped will be held the last week of April.

Wm. Swan, of Austin, has sold his other stock and invested in the well known thorough-bred stallion Hudson's Bay, which he will use in the Austin district the coming season.

Two Canadian breeders shipped 1,200 Lincolns to the United States during the past year, and the other breeders of the stately longwools have their hands full in filling American orders.

"Neepawa Horse Breeders' Association," which purchased the thoroughbred horse, "Prince Howard," from Frank Donley, St. Thomas, Ont., has elected office bearers and made arrangements for the service of the horse for the ensuing season.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, writes:—"I shipped a pair of pigs farrowed in September to H. Anderson, Stony Plain, near Edmonton, Alberta, last week. The Nor'-West Farmer has brought me a large number of inquiries of late from the west."

It is remarkable how many sales of imported horses are being advertised all over Manitoba. They will not as a rule take place till March, but are being brought in now by farmers of a speculative turn, by dealers and by auctioneers. One such expects car-loads from Ohio, from Montana and from Ontario, while others will bring them from the west.

W. S. Lister, of the Marchmont Stock Farm, Middlechurch, Man., writes us that his recent purchases of live stock in Ontario arrived home on the 27th of January. The shipment includes five young bulls and three heifers. This makes the third shipment that Mr. Lister has made within nine months. The shipments comprise cattle that cost in Ontario \$4275 without reckoning freight and expenses. Mr. Lister finds that frequent replenishings are most necessary to ensure the maintenance of the high character of the herd, as everything is offered for sale except the stock bulls, the \$400 calf purchased last year and the imported calf recently purchased at Mr. Isaac's sale. He claims to have the best selection of Scotch-bred Shorthorns in Canada to-day.

H. Smith, Hay, Ont., writes:—"The Springhurst herd of Shorthorns never had a more successful year than that just closed. The surplus stock has been taken at profitable prices by leading breeders in Ontario and Manitoba for show and breeding purposes, while the cattle have held their own in the show ring wherever exhibited during the past season. The four animals of our breeding shown at Winnipeg won three first places and a second, and the small exhibits made from Springhurst were equally successful. They consisted of a herd of calves show at Toronto for best four calves bred by exhibitor, and a yearling pure-bred steer shown at the Provincial Fat Stock Show at Brantford and at the Guelph Xmas Fat Stock Show, in each instance winning first place."

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, informs us that he has had a heavy demand for his superior Berkshire swine. As evidence of their popularity he sold no less than 50 during the month prior to the middle of November last and he thought that he could have sold as many more if he had them ready to go. Mr. McGill has recently been making some purchases in the east. From Metcalf Bros., East Elma, N.Y., he has purchased a yearling boar which his breeders claim to be the best they ever raised (and they have raised some good ones) and the best boar of his age in America. Another purchase is the grand sow Charmer II., from the J. G. Snell estate. She

is a full sister to the \$200 sweepstake sow sold to Mr. McKenzie, High Bluff, and is said to be even a better one, being larger, and longer and a perfect model from head to tail and her equal will be hard to find. A fine yearling sow comes from C. R. Decker, Chesterfield, Ontario. Her breeder claims that she is one of the best sows that he has raised in a number of years, possessing great length and depth, with good bone and a splendid head. She should be an acquisition to the Neepawa herd. She is in pig to what Mr. Decker considers the best boar he has raised in 18 years. With these valuable additions to his herd of brood sows, which are all in pig to such well-known winners as Fitz Lee and General Booth, Mr. McGill should have a particularly good lot of young stock this spring. His stock are all thriving nicely and will come through the winter in fine condition.

Jas. Yule, manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, writes us that he has arrived home with his carload of recent purchases in Ontario. They all came through in fine shape. The car consisted of fifteen head of cattle and six Berkshire sows. Of the cattle eight head were for W. S. Lister, of Middlechurch, and one bull, Sir Colin Campbell, for R. McLennan, Moropano. The rest of the stock were for Prairie Home. Of them Mr. Yuill says: "The imported bull, Jubilee (28858), which we intend to use as a stock bull, was bred by Alex. Crombie, Aberdeen, Scotland. He is red in color and a fine youngster, showing splendid constitutional quality. Another of the lot is Golden Flame, bred by John Isaac, Markham. He is 14 months old, and is a remarkably smooth, straight, even bull, being awarded second prize at the Toronto exhibition last year. Among the females is Donside Beauty, imported. Another heifer is Crimson Cloud, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, from their great stock bull, Canada. I regard this as one of the best heifers that I have brought to Prairie Home. Two other good, useful heifers made up the lot. The Berkshires are all young sows and splendid specimens of the breed. Four of them were bought from G. Green, Fairview, and two from J. Isaac, Markham. Our sales have been numerous lately. Among them we might mention the sale of Violet to Mr. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, Brandon. Since Daisy of Strathallan was sold to Mr. Allison she has dropped a fine bull calf. The cattle which were sold to Huff Bros., McLean, N.D., and Violet have all passed the tuberculin test satisfactorily and will be shipped shortly."

Of Interest To Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

The patent has just been issued for an implement that will **effectually** remove scrub of all kinds, root and branch. It does not matter whether the top is on or off.

These **LAND SCRUBBERS** are made for either one or two teams, and are **guaranteed unbreakable** and will last a lifetime. They weigh from 45 to 50 lbs., and are made of the best sleigh shoe steel. The patentee has been working on this Scrubber for some years and it is now perfected. One man with one team of horses will pull as much scrub in one day as any five men will chop, and **will do it right**.

Correspondence solicited. All questions promptly answered.

Address—**A. E. BROWN, Hamiota, Man.**

READ WHAT IS SAID OF IT:—

The "Hamiota Hustler," of Oct. 25, 1898, says of this machine: "Mr. A. E. Brown gave a test exhibition of his Patent Land Scrubber on Friday afternoon last. About 100 farmers and others were present to see the Scrubber working, and the general expression of opinion was that 'It was just the thing for taking out scrub.' Clumps of willow scrub and poplar trees were taken out slick and clean with one team of horses. An implement of this kind will no doubt be appreciated by farmers who have land to clear of scrub. It certainly does the work well and is a great improvement on the old style of cutting out by hand."

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We carry one of the best assorted stocks of field seed carried by any one firm West of the Province of Ontario:—

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This Implement is used largely on the American side on all kinds of crops after sowing to kill the small weeds as they start, and preserve moisture. A number were imported into Manitoba last year, and used very successfully on the grain and root crops, increasing the yield considerably. I used two last season, and was highly pleased with their work. Send to me for circulars with cuts, descriptions and price. ORDER EARLY.

H. NICHOL, Agent, Brandon, Man. Box 382

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before the farmers and cattle breeders. We have proven it a cure and leaves no visible trace of the disease.

We will absolutely guarantee it to cure all cases.

If it fails, we will return the money to the purchaser.

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Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Lactate Fistula—Leaking Teat.

F. A. R., Napinka : "I have a cow with a leaking teat, caused by a dog tearing it. The leak is very fine, but keeps dropping. Is there any cure for it?"

Answer.—While the cow is milking it will be found impossible to cause the fistula to heal up, but you will be able to close it temporarily by painting it with collodion. After milking dry, wash the teat, dry it thoroughly, and paint over the opening with collodion. As soon as the first application has dried paint it again, and so on until several coats have been applied. If properly done this will keep the opening sealed up for several days, when it can be repeated. When the cow has gone dry, take a sharp knife and cut out the edges of the fistula and then put in a stitch.

Feeding Horses—Lice on Cattle—Thoroughpins.

X. Y. Z., Elkhorn : "Please give me advice in your next issue in regard to the following :—(1) Best and quickest way to get a team in saleable condition, and what would be the most fattening grain to give? (2) I also have lice on my cattle. (3) The best way to try and cure thoroughpins. I may add one horse is an exceptionally hard keeper, will be 10 years old in the spring. Have had teeth examined. After drinking and going up a hill, nose will start to bleed. This happened on two occasions; was not drawing any load but empty sleigh at the time."

Answer. — (1) Twice a day feed your horses oats, from 1 to 1½ gals., according to size, and mix with each feed a handful of ground oil cake. At night feed them each a pailful of boiled grain mixed with bran, say a gallon of boiled grain and half a gallon of bran. The grain may be either barley or corn, should be well boiled; then bran stirred in and the mixture covered and allowed to steam for some time before feeding. A little salt should be mixed in it. If either of the horses has defective teeth, and does not chew his grain properly, he should be fed crushed instead of whole oats. Water before feeding, feed hay liberally and groom them well daily, and they will soon put on flesh. (2) For lice on cattle apply fish oil along the spine and work it down the sides gradually. Paint the stalls with coal oil. (3) If recent, apply a fly blister, and repeat every two weeks for three or four times. If of long standing, a thoroughpin truss would be required, and as they are expensive, I would not advise its use on a cheap horse.

Worms.

G. Lawley : "I have a mare which passes worms from 6 to 10 inches long. She is very dry in the hair and is a ravenous eater. She always sweats very easy in the summer and her bowels are always loose. She runs out days, unless it is stormy or very

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cold. I feed her boiled oats, with a little salt in them, three times per week. She gets good clean oat straw night and morning, with a gallon of oat chop twice a day, except when she gets the boiled feed. I used to give her a turnip every morning with the rest, but I found they made her too loose in the bowels. She is not very thin, but is not what I would like to see her. Please prescribe."

Answer.—The presence of worms in the bowels would account for the condition of your mare and the tendency to looseness. It is not always easy to rid a horse of worms, but the following treatment is usually successful. Prepare the mare for physic by feeding her bran mash without hay for twelve hours; then give her a dose of aloes, from seven to nine drachms, according to size. This may be given in a ball, or in a drench, as may be most convenient. Continue feeding bran without hay until the physic operates, which will be in about twenty hours. As soon as the passages are loose give the vermifuge dose, consisting of one ounce to one and a half ounces of turpentine in a pint of milk. Two hours after this is given the mare may be fed hay and her usual diet as before. This treatment should be repeated in about two weeks to remove the fresh brood which may hatch out from ova left in the intestines by the mature worms expelled.

John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont.—This old and reliable firm have placed an advertisement in our columns. Messrs. Bruce have worked up an extensive business and won a very high reputation in Ontario for reliable seeds and grains and square dealing. They are pushing out for new business and are prepared to do business with the farmers of the west. Send for their handsome catalogue, which will be sent free on application.

The winners of the sewing machines in the Royal Crown soap competition for the week ending January 21st are: Winnipeg, M. J. McGillivray, 270 Ellis ave.; Manitoba, Miss Minnie Wilson, Portage la Prairie; Northwest Territories, Mrs. D. Paterson, Maple Creek. The Royal Crown Soap Co. will continue this competition, giving away three machines each Monday until further notice.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH LUMP JAW.



Lump Jaw is an infectious disease. One case may infect a whole herd, or distribute the germs of disease over your pastures. Rely on

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

to stamp out the pest as soon as it appears. This remedy originated in Prince Albert, N.W.T. It has cured thousands of cases, and is endorsed by the leading ranchers and shippers of Canada.

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The success of FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE has led to numerous imitations. Do not be imposed on by them. The labels and circulars can be imitated, but the Cures cannot. Get the genuine, and be sure of results. Money promptly refunded if the remedy ever fails.

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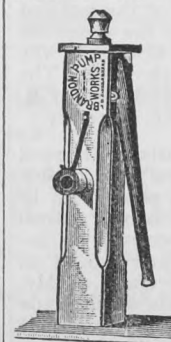
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All kinds of Pumps repaired. Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

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Agent for Myer's Pumps with brass lined cylinders and glass valve seats.





The directors of the Butter and Cheese Company at Ninga have decided to offer the factory to rent for a term of years or for sale.

J. Bousfield is canvassing for patrons to a first-class creamery to be built at Portage la Prairie and collect cream from stations along all the railroads tributary to that town. He expects to make an early start.

The average net price realized in 1898 at the Government creamery at Moose Jaw, N. W. T., was 20c. per lb. This is an advance of 2c. per lb. over 1897. The patrons were charged 4c. per lb. for manufacturing, leaving them 16c. per lb. The total output of the creamery was 38,000 lbs., which, at 20c., would equal \$7,600. Deducting \$1,520 for making, and we have \$6,080 divided among thirty-nine patrons.

At a meeting of the McGregor Creamery Association it was resolved to sell the buildings at Emmeline and build new ones at McGregor, to which cream can be collected from along the railroad. Last summer cream was regularly shipped from High Bluff to Brandon, and it is evident that railroad transport of cream will do much to solve the difficulty caused by sparse settlement and scattered patrons.

Rapid City expects to double its creamery output this season. The patrons are reported as well satisfied with last year's operations. They turned out last year over 50,000 lbs. of butter, which sold at 18½c., of which 14½c. went to the patrons. One man supplied cream enough to make 2,748 lbs. of butter, and had a prize as highest contributor. Another prize went to the man who had most butter per cow.

The Newdale factory still keeps a strong lead among the creameries of Manitoba. Last year it made over 77,000 lbs. of butter, and the average price was 17.84c., of which the patrons got 14½c. Several prizes, including the gold medal, were won at the Winnipeg Industrial, all of which went to the butter-maker. Business is increasing so rapidly that a change of building and enlargement of the plant may be necessary. A. R. Fanning was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and David Jackson, Raven's Glen, president for the coming year.

The directors of the Whitewood creamery presented a lengthy report to the shareholders at their annual meeting on Jan. 14. Last year they made 41,521 lbs. of butter, 2,300 lbs. less than the previous year. The cost of hauling had been reduced to 1.9c., as against 2.29c. the previous year. A sinking fund provides for paying the cost of the plant, and it is hoped the working expenses will this year be still further reduced. The money contributed to the sinking fund is withheld out of the price of the butter, and such being the case the plant, when paid for, will belong to the patrons and not to the shareholders. The last year's directors were re-elected. B. Limoges, president; J. Hawke, secretary.

A. Laycock is making efforts, with good prospect of success, to more than double the output of the Foxwarren creamery. In 1898 the product amounted to over 30,000 lbs., for which the patrons received an average of 14c. cash, with the privilege of an extra two cents if taken in trade at Mr. Laycock's store. This offer is again made for 1899. With the present indications of good prices for butter and increased output, Mr. Laycock expects to be able to give at least a cent per pound better than last year.

Payments are made monthly and all creamery accounts balanced up within a few days after the close of the month. Mr. Smith, who was butter-maker last year, has been re-engaged. His record is such that arrangements have been completed to cater to the Winnipeg trade by putting up in suitable packages. Most of last year's product was carried in cold storage in Winnipeg until late in the season, but this year good cold storage has been put in at the creamery, and the expense of holding it in Winnipeg will be avoided.

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Demand up-to-date railroad train service. Two fast trains leave Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee, Chicago and Eastern and Southern points, elegantly equipped with Sleeping, Dining, Cafe and Parlor Cars. Ask your nearest ticket agent for further information.

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Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

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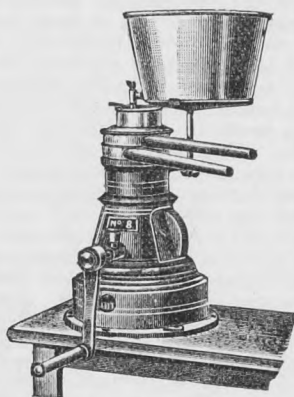
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Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

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ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874



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The "Alexandra" and "Melotte."

Such testimony of their excellence as we give below is the best guide to intending purchasers in selecting a Cream Separator. For full particulars address—

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1 to 20 Horse Power.

HON. SENATOR PERLEY'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR IN HIS DAIRY FARM AT WOLSELEY.

WOLSELEY, N.W.T., Dec. 29th, 1898.

R. A. LISTER & Co., LTD.,
Gents. :-

In answer to your note just to hand, I may say some three years since Mr. Wilson, agent for the De Laval Separator, sent us one of his Separators, which we separated once with. It no doubt did good work, but as we had an Alexandra Separator No. 3, which we had then used three seasons, and now have used six, we concluded it was best to stick to what we thought best, and we are now satisfied our judgment was good. We have used the No. 3 Alexandra Separator for the past six seasons. We run it with a one horse power, driven by an Indian pony, the PONY, the POWER, nor the SEPARATOR have never in six years missed one working, and the THREE COMBINED has not cost 25c. for MEDICINE, SHOEING or REPAIRS. The only expense has been for oil, one belt and one rubber ring that came with the Separator. The conclusion my son and I came to the other day, when I was present when it was in operation, was that it was as good as the first day we set it up. No doubt our success has been largely due to the fact that we had it well set up at first, and kept it so; and with proper oiling and care such as it has had, I think it as good as new.

Yours truly

W. D. PERLEY.



Manitoba Poultry Association.

The annual exhibition of the Poultry Association will be held this winter in Brandon on Feb. 20, 21, 22 and 23, under the auspices of the Brandon Poultry Association. It seems that it was only recently decided that the show should go to Brandon, and, though the time is short, the poultrymen of the Wheat City have set about preparations with their usual enterprise and determination to make a success of anything they take up. Something over \$250 in cash, cups and donations have been secured, and this, with the government grant will give an excellent prize list. The committee hope to have the prize list ready at an early date. Copies can be had on application to the secretary, David Sherrieff, Brandon.

On account of the short notice and manifest difficulty under which the exhibition will be held this year, The Farmer would like to make a few suggestions for another year, which we would like the poultrymen to think over and let us know what they think about it. The suggestions are:

1. That at the annual meeting in July the place of holding the next winter exhibition be decided upon, so that all may know in good time.

2. That the president or some leading officer be elected from the town where the exhibition is to be held, and that an exhibition committee be elected, composed of members largely from that town, if possible, to assist him in managing the show.

3. That the annual meeting be changed from July to the time and place of the annual exhibition, and that at the annual meeting there should be a convention of poultrymen, at which papers on poultry-raising and kindred subjects might be discussed and a greater interest aroused in this important branch of farm work throughout the province.

Lastly, we would suggest that some day during the show at Brandon the poultrymen get together and talk over matters pertaining to the best interests of the association and of poultry-raising in the province.

Ontario Poultry Association.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association trouble that has been brewing for some time came to a head. For some years the arrangement of the prize list has been such as to greatly favor the breeders of fancy fowl. If the fowls were divided into two classes—utility breeds and fancy breeds—it was found that the entry fee for the fancy fowl, in which there were few entries, was lower than that for the utility birds in which there were a large number of entries. The prize money was also larger for the fancy breeds than for the utility ones. An example taken from one of the reports of the show will make this plain. In the Poland classes the number of birds shown was 98 and the prize money \$98, while for Barred Plymouth Rocks, only one section of the class, there were 171 birds shown, and the prize money amounted to only \$15. Not only that, but the chances are that the Rocks paid double the entry fee that the Polands did. The breeders of the popular breeds demand better terms, and there was a big row about it. It was left for the next meeting of directors to settle.

There was a motion made to do away with score cards in judging, but it was defeated. At a banquet given by the Toronto

Poultry Association, Prof. Robertson gave an interesting address on the poultry industry and methods of fattening practiced in England. Other good addresses were given, making a good programme.

The 25th annual show was a great success and counted by many as being the most successful show ever held on the continent. The number of entries of all classes ran up to nearly 2,500. Of these 2,169 were fowls proper, being more than the entries at any other previous show on the continent. The annual meeting of the American Poultry Association being held in Toronto at the same time as the show brought out a number of American exhibitors. Canadian breeders were, however, able to hold their own and win good places against all-comers.

The show was a decided success, and Peterboro was chosen as the place for the next exhibition. The officers for 1899 are: President, J. R. Stratton, M.P.P., Peterboro; 1st vice-president, Allan Bogue, of London; 2nd vice-president, M. T. Burn, Tilsonburg; secretary, T. A. Browne, of London.

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For want of room I have decided to sell all my LIGHT BRAHMAS, prize winners included. Young and old birds, single pairs or trios for sale from \$2.00 upwards. Eggs in season. My stock have won prizes at the leading shows in Canada.

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For Sale, Barred and White Rocks, Golden and Silver Sp. Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, Black African Bantams and Pekin Ducks. Write me for prices. JAS. F. McLEAN, Box 394, Brandon.

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No. 1 Pen—headed by brother to the winner of New York Show, 1897, mated to pullets imported direct from Pitts, of England, winner at the Crystal Palace.

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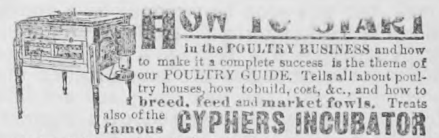
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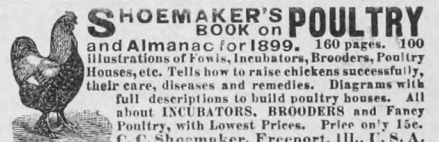
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The Sixth Annual Exhibition

OF THE

MANITOBA POULTRY ASSOCIATION

will be held in the City Hall at

BRANDON on the 20, 21, 22, 23 days of FEBRUARY.

Prize Lists may be had by application to the Secretary. F. H. Shellabarger, Judge.

D. SHIRRIFF, Secretary.



Pilot Mound.

North and west of "the Mound" are a number of farmers who are making a very good thing by adding a good deal of stock-raising to their grain growing operations. Some of these are beginners in the pure-bred business, and though most of them have their reputation largely to make, still they are making some very fair bids for success. Various breeds of stock are being kept. Here also we noticed some extra fine herds of large, strong Shorthorn grade cows, which are mothering some nice young beef stock. The presence also of a very successful creamery attests to the fact that a good deal of milk is being produced along with the beef.

We visited the farm of Messrs. J. C. & A. W. Fleming, about two miles north of the town. Messrs. Fleming, although not into any line of stock breeding very heavily as yet, have some nice animals in a good many lines. They have pure-bred stock in Ayrshires, Cotswolds, Poland Chinas and poultry, besides having a great variety of seed potatoes. The foundation of the Ayrshire herd was purchased some little time ago from Jas. Ritchie, of La Riviere, and the animals, taken all round, are very nice ones. One heifer, rising two, especially took our fancy. She is an exceptionally neat one with good feeding capacity and splendidly marked. The proprietors intend to breed up into a much more extensive herd of Ayrshires. They have been a greater length of time breeding Cotswolds, and have made some very good sales in sheep. The sheep are all fine, square ones, and have won quite a reputation in local show rings. A number of them compare very favorably with the finest in this class we have seen anywhere, and the fact that last year all ewes over one year bore twins speaks very strongly for the prolificacy of the flock. A shearling ram and a couple of last year's raising are strong, well-made, useful animals. In pigs a large, long, deep-bodied boar, two years old, has been used very much and sired some very nice young stock, but will soon be replaced by a young fellow recently purchased from M. Oughton, of Wood Bay, and selected from his prize litter at Winnipeg. At present they are needing a good pen, but the plans are laid for the erection next season of a piggery, which, in combination with an enclosed pig pasture, with lots of water and shade, should provide splendid facilities for looking after this branch of their business. They have a good-sized poultry house and the poultry are laying and looking well. About four acres have been devoted to potato-growing, and they keep for seed no less than 80 different varieties. In connection with the sheep business we might also add that a few deer hounds are kept, and they attend to the case of any visiting wolves.

A few miles west of here we called upon W. Grassick, the well-known secretary and salesman of the Fairplay Creamery, who gave us a number of facts to show that the creamery is going ahead and proving a great boon to the farmers about Pilot Mound. Some farmers we came across had made over \$30 per cow out of butter-making during 1898. Mr. Grassick, speaking of the wolf question, told us that he used to keep a flock of 300 sheep, but last fall he reduced the number to 30. Within the last two years he thinks he has lost at least 150 head by these pests, and a number of other farmers thereabouts have also suffered. One farmer, James Hunter, had

caught 21 wolves up to the middle of last month.

James Stuart is into the cattle-raising business pretty strong, having about sixty head. So far, he has been keeping Shorthorn grades, and his 4-year-old Shorthorn bull, Wellington, bred by J. Lawrence & Sons, is a fine beast. Recently, however, he has purchased Bates' Athelstane, a yearling Polled Angus, from J. Traquair, of Welwyn, Assa., and intends to use him upon his cows. Mr. Stuart is a native of Aberdeenshire, and thinks that nothing quite comes up to the "blackies." However the cross may turn out, he certainly may be congratulated upon getting a very nice yearling.

Quite close to the town we called upon R. S. Preston, whose flock of Shrops were represented at Winnipeg last year by a few very strong members, which carried off the red tickets in some of the sections as fat sheep. Mr. Preston has only about a dozen sheep, but what he keeps are pretty hard to get over. He has about half a dozen Shorthorns, and intends to breed up into a herd. His yearling bull was shown last year at the Industrial and took third place. In pigs and poultry, also, Mr. Preston keeps pure-bred stock. He has kept Chester Whites for some time, and his aged boar, Prince Albert, sired by "Greenway," has been a remarkably fine animal. He secured the first place last year at the Industrial. Besides some nice stock in sows and younger pigs, Mr. Preston keeps quite a flock of Golden Polish and Black Cochins in fowl, and has some very pretty birds.

Westward, across the Pembina, we found R. M. Wilson, of Marringhurst, breeding Shorthorns. Mr. Wilson has been into pure blood only a few years, but we think he has commenced in the right way. His eight-year-old bull, Red Knight 2nd, purchased some two or three years ago from J. G. Washington, of Ninga, is a beast which

weighs about 2,300 or 2,400 lbs., and has lots of bone without being rough. We think that, weight and age considered, he is about as straight an old bull as we know of. He has a fine back line, and maintains his width behind well down through the thighs, besides having a very long hind quarter. Red Knight 2nd has proved himself an A 1 stock bull, and, judging, by his vigor, we think a few years of usefulness may still be predicted of him. Mr. Wilson's few cows are an even, nice lot. Miss Daisy, a red, is a splendid, well-made, heavy cow, with considerable showing for milk, besides being a splendid breeder. Particularly were we pleased with a couple of young bulls, ten and nine months old—a red and white and a roan. The former especially is a remarkably large, strong fellow—the biggest at the age we have seen for a long time—and a beauty. Both of these young bulls combine breadth, neatness and good, thrifty skins, with lots of bone and well-formed heads. They are, in fact, a couple of animals of more than usual promise, and we predict for the owner no mean place as a breeder if he can breed many such animals.

Crystal City.

We were curious to have a look through the Poland China herd at Boundary Stock Farm, owned by the well-known breeder, W. L. Trann, so we drove the nine or ten odd miles south of Crystal City to his place. We found the herd pretty well sold down, but with about fifty pigs still on hand. The owner is quite an enthusiastic pig-breeder, and has been using Poland China blood for some time, but he has been extending his business the past few years, as he has grasped more and more of the possibilities of this important industry in Manitoba. He



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Which Penetrates anything plowable, and draws 50 to 75 lbs. lighter than other plows doing the same work.

Has a patented Stop that carries the plow bottom when at work—thus lightening the draft.

A powerful lifting spring makes raising the plow out of

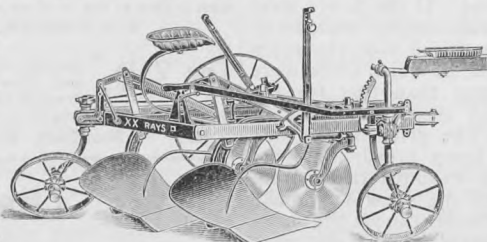
It is furnished with our patent SPRING CLEVIS, which eases the strain upon team and harness whenever the plow strikes an obstruction, and which gives a more even and therefore less fretting draft to the team at all times.

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the ground so easy that a 12 years old boy can easily operate it.

Fitted with our celebrated 'Garden City Clipper' bottoms they will scour in the most difficult soils.



has a fine, well-lighted frame piggery, 24x32, double boarded on the outside of the studding, with tar paper between the boards. The length of the house runs east and west. Down the centre extends an 8-foot passage, with doors at each end to facilitate cleaning out with a horse, and either side is divided into four pens, 8x8 feet. The eaves are 6 feet high on each side, but, instead of meeting over the centre, the north roof runs across the width of one row of pens, and the passageway and leaves 4 ft. of wall above the peak of the south side of the roof. This is provided with a row of windows, which light the north row of pens beautifully, while a row of windows in the south wall lets in lots of light nearer the ground. Thus no windows at all are directed toward the north. The studding along the front of the south row extends right up and supports the peak of each roof. Mr. Trann intends to board inside the outside studding, which will form an air space in the wall and be quite an improvement. We noticed a breeding box, which we may mention in a later issue. But to come to the pigs, we found all the animals showing splendid breeding and in proper working shape. His one-year-old boar, Manitoba Chief (1221), is a typical Poland China of good size, with splendid length of side and good ham. He was imported from P. W. Peterson, of Vermillion City, S. D. Chip Sanders (1220) is another very promising six months old fellow, sired by Free Trade Sanders, and of Mr. Trann's own raising. He also will be retained as a stock hog, and will be used upon the sows in such a way as to provide pens of animals not akin. He is an equally nice hog, but rather more blocky. Lady Sanders (1364), a full sister, is a model, with a jetty coat, splendid bone, wide back and heavy thick ham. This pig weighed 210 lbs. at five and a half months old, and will be one of the brood sows of the herd. Four older brood sows are kept. Roxy (1117), bred by Capt. A. W. Young, of Tupperville, Ont., is a sow of about 700 lbs. at two years old. She is a fine breeder and is very deep, with splendid hind quarters. Dorothy (1117) is out of the same litter, but is smoother in the hair and a little heavier in the bone. Lizzie Harris (1302) was bred

by Chas. M. Harris, Aberdeen, S.D., and is a year and a half old. She is just as good as the others and a very smooth sow. Then Barbara (1371) was just celebrating her first birthday the day of our visit. She has a splendid shape, through rather more inclined than the others to be blocky. These five brood sows make up a really superb lot, but a number of rising young pigs of different ages and both sexes, which are going to purchasers, are really fine stock. Some young boars were coming on which will be just right for spring service. The brood sows are all due to farrow in February and March. Besides pigs, Mr. Trann has a nice even flock of Shropshire sheep, though they are not quite so large as some we have seen; also a lot of Light Brahma poultry, including some very nice young cockerels. It's in Poland Chinas, though, that he shines, and although he took a number of prizes at Winnipeg the past year, he thinks he will make things even more interesting this year.

Up at Crystal City we dropped in to see the new arrivals which Manager Jas. Yule had just landed from the east. They are certainly fine animals—both what he brought for the Prairie Home farm and those which he brought out for other breeders. A number of them took the lead last fall at Toronto, so everybody knows what that means. All the other stock were in the very pink of condition, and the stables were being kept in the best shape possible. Gypsum or land plaster is used on the floor and acts as a good absorbent and keeps the place in the finest sanitary shape. A recent innovation is to have cards with name of each animal over the stall for the benefit of the numerous visitors. It's a good idea. Two new buildings have been added to the premises the past year—a piggery and a horse stable. The piggery is 32x80, with cement floor. There were about 150 pigs (Yorkshires and Berkshires) in stock. Three Yorkshire sows in pens side by side were nursing litters of sixteen, fifteen and fourteen. That's not too bad. It's worth a stranger's while to visit Prairie Home Farm.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

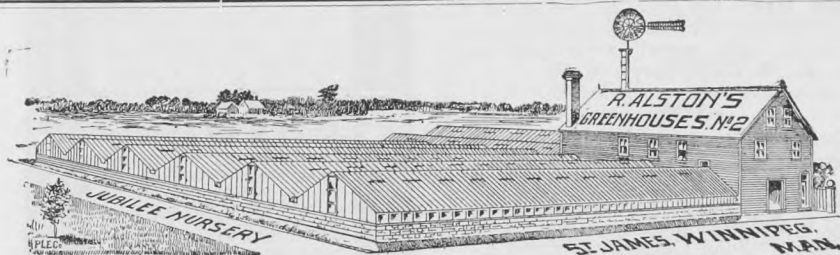
At the Brandon Experimental Farm.

Mr. Bedford and his staff are now busy preparing seed grain to be sent out to farmers. A lot of 1000 bushels, consisting of different varieties of wheat, oats and barley will be shipped to Ottawa for distribution from that point. Applications for seed grains from the farmers of the Province are more numerous than ever before. The farm will be able to supply a larger number than in past years, owing to having a heavy crop this year, some 7000 bushels in all having been grown on the farm, and all of it fit for seed, there being practically no spoiled grain on the farm, which Mr. Bedford attributes to very careful stacking.

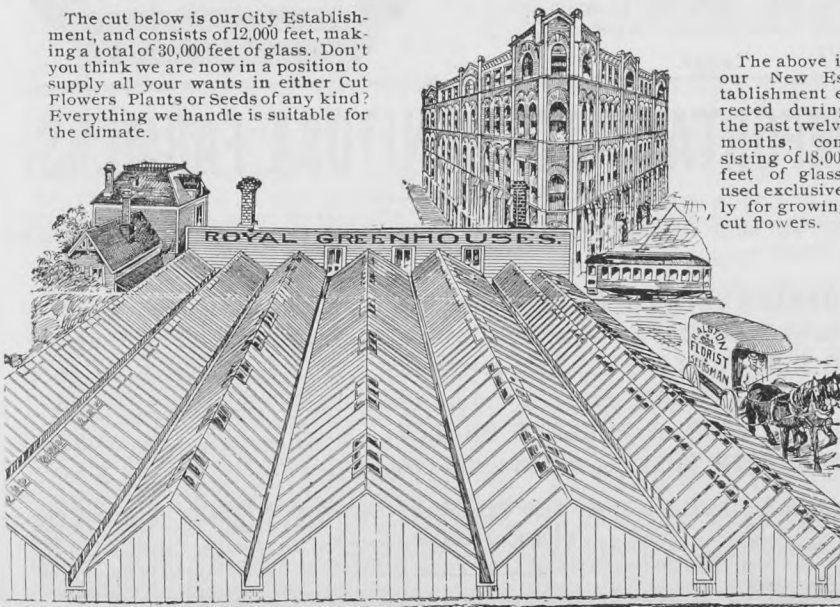
The general impression of many farmers throughout the country is that wheat straw is no good for feeding purposes, consequently it is burned, while the oat straw is all carefully saved for feed. Some farmers think differently and to help settle this question Mr. Bedford is this winter carrying on an experiment with a number of steers to ascertain the difference in feeding value of oat and wheat straws when fed as part of a fattening ration. So far as the experiment has been conducted there appears to be but little difference, both being equally well eaten by the steers. It is too early yet to draw any conclusions, but we would naturally expect the results to show but little difference if both grains were cut at the same stage of maturity. But in general practice oats are cut a little greener than wheat, consequently the straw will make better feed.

* * *

An inspection of the stock found them all doing well and in excellent health. One thing particularly noticeable in the stables was the purity of the air and the general cleanliness of the stock and stables. On speaking to Mr. Bedford about the purity of the air and asking him how he ventilated his stables, he showed us how it was done. Although there are ventilating shafts on each side of the stable running through the barn and out above the roof,



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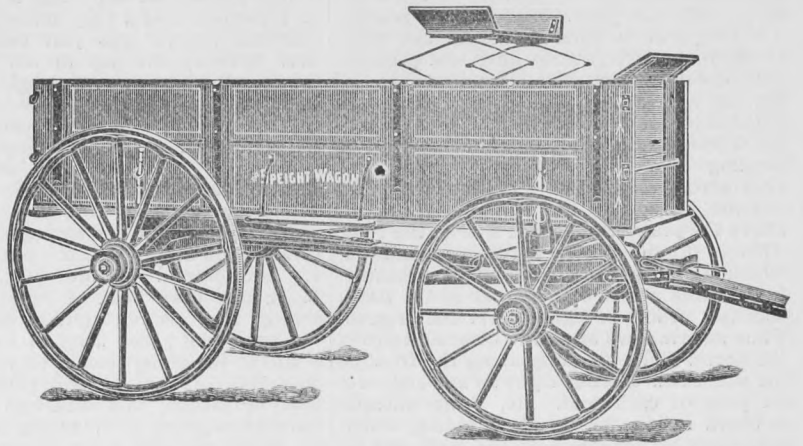
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Mr. B. was not satisfied with the results. He conceived the idea of letting down the transom windows over the doorways. The windows are hinged at the bottom and open inwards. By opening them a little the slant on the window threw the current of cold air against the ceiling, where it spread in all directions and fell without any draught upon the cattle. He has found this work very well. The window is opened much or little, according to the direction of the wind and the temperature outside. To make the transoms more easily operated and to encourage the men to adjust them according to the needs of the day, iron lifting rods, similar to those attached to transoms in hotels and offices, were put in place for opening and closing the windows, so that there was no climbing necessary. It is a good idea for ventilating a stable and worthy of consideration for any stable.

By the Way.

The other day we saw a farmer clearing the snow out of his yard after a storm. He had made a large wooden scraper about 4 feet wide, with a good stout frame a couple of scantlings under it for runners and a pair of short handles on the hind end, and worked it on the same principle as a road scraper, using a chain in the way of a bale. The plan saved a good deal of shovelling and cleared the snow away beautifully.

* * *

In travelling over a road in a thinly settled part of the country recently we came to a point where two or three roads diverged, and would have been at a loss which one to take but some thoughtful individual had placed a sign giving the necessary directions. Instantly we knew which one to take. Often travellers go miles out of their way for lack of just such a notice board. We found out afterwards that the man who put up this board was a councillor for his municipality. May we have many more such men and such councillors.

John S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont., have placed in our columns an advertisement for their well-known and reliable grains and seeds. Their seed catalogue is now ready and can be had on application. This firm also handles dairy supplies, doing a large business. They are also headquarters for a splendid line of poultry goods, incubators, brooders and machines for cutting green bone. Their Tonic Poultry Food has a large sale among poultrymen, and is a valuable aid in keeping poultry in good condition. Their Electric Louse Killer is sure death to poultry vermin, while their Calf Meal and Stock Tonic are valuable aids to the stock-raiser. Send for their catalogue.

Live Stock Impounded.

Assiniboia (municipality), Man.—One filly, color black, white spot on tip of nose and on forehead, no brand visible, about two years old. J. Taylor, Lot 49.

Montcalm (municipality), Man.—One pony stallion, color buckskin, hind feet white, white tail, two white spots on face, about two years old. W. Vermette, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Pound No. 284, St. Agathe.

Rosser (municipality), Man.—One horse pony, color dark brown, left hind foot white, white star on forehead, has an enlarged hock joint on left hind leg, aged. J. Had-dow, 26, 12, 1w.

St. Agathe, Man.—One mare, color red, white feet, about 15 years old. V. Bourbonnier, Pound No. 573.

Woodlands (municipality), Man.—One pony mare, color bay, right hind foot white, two or three years old, no visible brand. Wm. Marchant, 22, 14, 2w.

Estray.

Pierson, Man.—On Jan. 23, 7 bronchos, 2 mares cream and buckskin, 5 geldings, bay, dark sorrel, light sorrel, iron grey and brown. R. W. Humphreys, 34, 29.

Lost.

Ellisboro, Assa.—One bay mare, 6 years old, weight 1,000 lbs; one black mare, with white strip down face, short tail, weight 1,100 lbs.; one white mare, aged, 14½ hands, branded in different places, but with D on left shoulder. John Garden, tp. 30, 18, 9.

Souris, Man.—One bay broncho mare, 5 years old, white star on forehead. W. McClaughry.

BROME GRASS SEED.

CHOICE HOME GROWN.

APPLY TO—

H. W. White, Carberry, Man.

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| DANISH ISLAND OATS, white | \$1.20 |
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For further particulars see our 1899 Catalogue. SEND FOR ONE. A grand opportunity. Order at once.

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., London, Ont.

Market Review.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4th, 1899.

The cold snap of the last ten days has stopped the deliveries of wheat in the country. Business generally is very quiet, and will be for a week or so yet, when the first beginnings of what is expected to be a very large season's trade will commence. Notwithstanding the quietness of business, the volume of trade being done is very good for the season, as is evidenced by the bank clearings being week by week larger than for the corresponding weeks of last season.

Wheat.

A speculative boom on the Chicago market caused a considerable excitement in the local market, which reached its highest mark at the end of last week, when 74½c., Fort William, was paid. From this cash wheat has gone back about 5c., and 70c. is an extreme figure to-day. Buyers at the full flow of the tide are pretty much discouraged and will fight shy of further investments at boom figures. Shipments to Fort William from local elevators are getting hard lines at the hands of the terminal inspectors, cars on which a grade was confidently expected going no grade—too raw for storage in their present condition. Out of 15 cars to-day reported to one firm from Fort William, seven went no grade and one car rejected. Farmers who are holding tough and wet wheat for better figures should note this and govern themselves accordingly. Country dealers sold pretty freely last week. Reports from country markets have been rather vague while the excitement lasted. Neepawa heads the list with an alleged sale at 70c. This is very visionary, and we should like the particulars. The English markets have been very quiet all through, buying being done from hand to mouth, and no tendency shown of any inclination to go further, in view of crop prospects.

The grade of prices may be quoted as follows: No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 3½c. below No. 1 hard; No. 3 hard and No. 2 northern, 7c. below No. 1 hard.

The movement of grain is still very quiet, and only too much of what does go ranks no grade on account of toughness or still greater degrees of rawness. In last week's shipments, northern is the predominant grading. As was all along expected, the damage from frost is hardly worth mentioning. For the week ending Jan. 28 the following is the record of Winnipeg inspections:—

No. 1 hard, 47 cars; No. 2 hard, 5 No. 1 northern, 67; No. 2 northern, 20; No. 1 spring, 8; No. 1 frosted, 1; No. 2 spring, 3; Rejected (1), 8; no grade, 55; total, 214.

At Chicago yesterday wheat closed ¾c. below Thursday's figures. There was a rally in the morning, but it fell off during the day. One cause of the weakening of this week's markets is the very favorable crop report of the U. S. Government, which has been taken with extra care, and shows 675,000,000 bushels.

Local deliveries on the C. P. R. yesterday were 16,000 bushels. Prices at the principal stations are reported 55c. and 56c.; Alexander and Oak Lake, 58c.; Carman, 52c.; Whitewood, 50c..

Oats

Judging from the offerings of oats all through the winter, the crop estimates on which our government's crop returns are based, seem considerably overstretched. Prices have been gradually creeping up, till to-day good milling oats are worth 25c. at country points and 30c. at Winnipeg. Farmers' oats as feed make 25c. to 27c. as to quality, and not too many offering at that figure. There are raw oats as well as raw wheat in farmers' granaries, but as there are no dealers around to point out this, there is considerable risk of heating when mild weather comes in. As painful experience has demonstrated, such oats, if thought

good enough for seed will ensure a total failure. Stocks of oats held at home cannot be too jealously looked at and their vitality tested either at home, or preferably at the Ottawa experimental station, where it can be done properly at no cost to the farmer.

The C. P. R. is making its usual arrangements for the exchange of seed oats. Till the freight rates are arranged for with the railroad company, Mr. Ogilvie's scheme for bringing seed oats from Ontario cannot be definitely announced as to terms.

Barley.

We have nothing new to quote on barley since our last report. Should oats prove scarce, feed sorts may go a little over their present price of 24c. to 26c. for 48 lbs.; malting up to 30c.

Flour, oatmeal, millfeed and chop continue unchanged from our last quotations.

Horses.

The most noticeable feature of the horse trade since last reported is the order said to have been placed with American dealers for 10,000 bus and coach horses for the European markets. Trade has been quiet here, still dealers are bringing in large numbers of horses for the spring trade.

Cattle.

Trade is quiet, though the indications are good for improved prices. Butcher's cattle are firm and will continue so. The going price is from 3c. to 3½c. for choice lots, weighed off the cars. Stockers are looking up a little and the indications are that a large business will be done again this year. Prices are from 2½c. to 2½c., and if anything higher for young animals.

Sheep.

There are none offering; prices nominal at 3½c.

Hogs.

Hogs are easier in the east, choice ones bringing from 4½c. to 4½c., and they can be laid down in Winnipeg for from \$4.75 to \$4.80, which is practically the price here, though there are only a very few live hogs coming in. Dressed hogs are offering fairly well and bring as high as 6c. a pound for choice lots.

Milch Cows.

Milch cows continue in good demand at from \$25 to \$40.

Cheese.

Trade quiet at unchanged prices, 9½c. for small and 10c. for large.

Creamery Butter.

Market steady at unchanged prices, 22c. to 23c., according to quality.

Dairy Butter.

Market steady at unchanged prices. Choice lots will probably bring 16c., but the general run is from 13½c. to 14½c. and nice lots, 15c.

Eggs.

Fresh stocks are coming in from Manitoba points and bring from 22c. to 23c. They would bring more could they be depended on as being absolutely fresh, because fresh gathered eggs from producers bring from 25c. to 35c., and even as high as 40c. Held fresh stock bring 18c. to 20c., and limed 16c. to 17c.

Poultry.

Chickens are scarce, and the price has run up to 10c. for good lots. Ontario turkeys bring 12c., and Manitoba, 10c. and 12c. Geese, 9c. to 10c., and ducks, 8c. to 10c.

Potatoes.

Quiet at 35c. to 40c. per bushel.

Hides

Market quiet. Inspected hides: No. 1, 6½c.; No. 2, 5½c.; No. 3, 4½c. Frozen hides bring a flat rate of 6c., with a dockage of 5 lbs. Branded hides usually grade No. 2, and bull hides No. 3. Calfskins, 8c.; kip, 6c. to 6½c. Sheepskins and lambskins, 50c. to 65c. each. Horse hides, 75c. to \$1.50 each.



We will ship carriage paid to any part of Manitoba and the Northwest, a very fine, well-made grey goat robe for

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This is cheaper than you can buy elsewhere in town, and we will pay all express charges to your station. A fine picture sent with each order. Terms—Cash with order.

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ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

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PROPRIETORS.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

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When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the second issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1899? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 6, 1899.

NAME WANTED.

The ability that some people attribute to an editor is really astonishing, and sometimes bewildering, too. They know a lot, of course, but we draw the line when asked to tell a man's name when he writes us a letter and forgets to sign it. Will the party who sent us \$1 from Moosomin on Jan. 19, and forgot to sign his name, please let us know what it is, so that we can give him credit.

THE WOLF BOUNTY.

The accounts given in the December and subsequent issues of The Farmer about the destruction by wolves of sheep and poultry have aroused considerable interest. We hope that many farmers are taking more than mere interest in the subject, and are working for a change in the Wolf Bounty Act. The kind of work that we believe will be effectual is to see your representative in the Legislature and get him to support the necessary changes in the Act. Another kind of work that will be to the point is to see the members of your municipal council and get them to ask the Local Government to amend the Act as you desire. Through the action of the councils the bounty on wolves was reduced, and through the same influences the bounty can be changed again to suit the conditions existing at present. The example has been set in this matter by the Miniota council, for we understand that they have petitioned the Local Government to amend the Wolf Bounty Act by increasing the bounty paid for the destruction of wolves to the sum of \$3 per head for females, \$2 for males, and \$1 for whelps; and

also to provide for sufficient funds to meet the full demands at the increased rates. This is the kind of work that counts with the Government. See that your council sends in a similar petition.

While we are not in favor of the Farmers' Institutes discussing questions that are liable to lead to political discussions, still we think that, as this question concerns practically every farmer in the country the different institutes should pass a resolution favoring some action in the matter by their council and by the Government. If enough farmers bring their influence to bear upon their council the influencing petition will be sent.

In some municipalities the grant for wolf bounty is almost taken up now; what is to be done during the rest of the year? Are the wolves to run unchecked? Of course, there will be some killed, but with those who generally kill the greatest number the incentive to hunt them is gone. When spring work opens up there will be no time to hunt them, and a wolf to get shot then will have to put himself in the way of danger. If the situation is bad now, what will it be if the wolves have a whole summer unchecked?

The Miniota council have struck at what The Farmer believes to be the root of the trouble. The turning point of this whole question is not whether the bounty shall be \$1 or \$5 per head, but that there shall be sufficient funds to pay for every scalp brought in, no matter what the bounty is. If we had the assurance that, even at \$1 per head, every scalp would be paid for, it would make a great difference in the number killed. If the Government can see their way to restoring the bounty to \$2, or increasing it above that, so much the better, but the point, in our estimation, that farmers should work for is that every wolf scalp should be paid for, no matter when it is killed.

—Our experiment stations, with their 105 and 112 bushels of oats to the acre, are distanced by a rust-proof variety from New Zealand that, when sown last year in Wisconsin, made 150 bushels to the acre.

—The farmers in the district of Muskoka are waking up to the fact that they can get better land in the far west than they have in that rock-bound county, and large numbers of them are preparing to move west in the spring. The Swan River country is the choice of many of them.

—Pipestone can give pointers on Institute work. Already three of its own members have read papers that called for and received free discussion, and now they want a veterinary to deal with glanders, which have caused loss. One of the papers we will give in a subsequent issue.

—The people of Red Deer, Alta., want an experimental farm established there by the Dominion government. They claim that the conditions of farming in Alberta are so different from those prevailing in Assiniboia that the Indian Head Experimental Farm is of no use to them.

—A happy hit in the way of advertising Canada and its produce is now being made in the large town of Greenock, Scotland. A grocer there is exhibiting in his best show window Canadian oatmeal, flour, butter and eggs at moderate prices, doing also advertising in local papers as well. Besides the produce for sale, some capital photos of farm life are also shown.

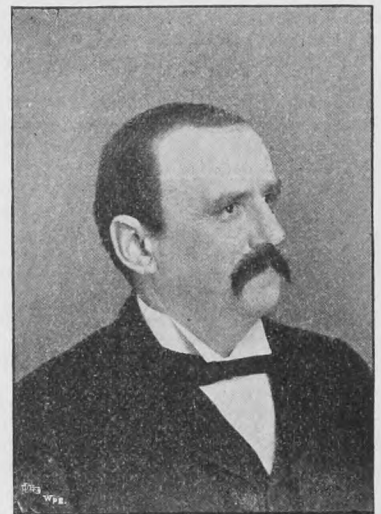
—Mayor Reilly, of Calgary, is a well-known hustler and moving very strongly to get an Industrial Fair in that city this coming summer. He has already got the support of several of the best known stockmen of the west. Once the local societies

have been got in line the Territorial and Dominion governments will be asked to subsidize the scheme, which ought to have an excellent influence on the progress of the west.

—The question of hail insurance is pretty certain to be brought up during the next session of the Local Legislature. The mutual system has not been so successful as it should have been. Its adoption has been very partial and the system of giving notes instead of cash to cover insurance has caused much trouble, delay and dissatisfaction. The new idea, as defined in resolutions just approved by the Farmers' Institute at Portage la Prairie, is that assuming the annual loss by hail will be \$100,000, it could be met by an equalized assessment of $\frac{1}{4}$ mills on the total land value of the province, \$70,000,000, and a special tax of 2 cents an acre on the crop area. W. F. Sirett, M. P. P., will also discuss the question with the Neepawa Institute in a few days. Provided two such men as James McKenzie and W. F. Sirett can agree on a mode of action, an approximately fair solution of the problem may be reached.

The Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea.

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers an excellent photogravure of the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, who has been recently appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and Treasurer of the Executive Council of the Northwest Territories. There can be no question of the necessity of special attention being given to the progress of agriculture in the West, and we have yet to hear of one objector to the wisdom of the



arrangement that has put Mr. Bulyea where he is. He is a live business man, in close touch with the farmers of his own district of Qu'Appelle, and will not fail to secure by his tact and business capacity the confidence of the large constituency with which he will come in contact as Minister of Finance and Agriculture for the wide west.

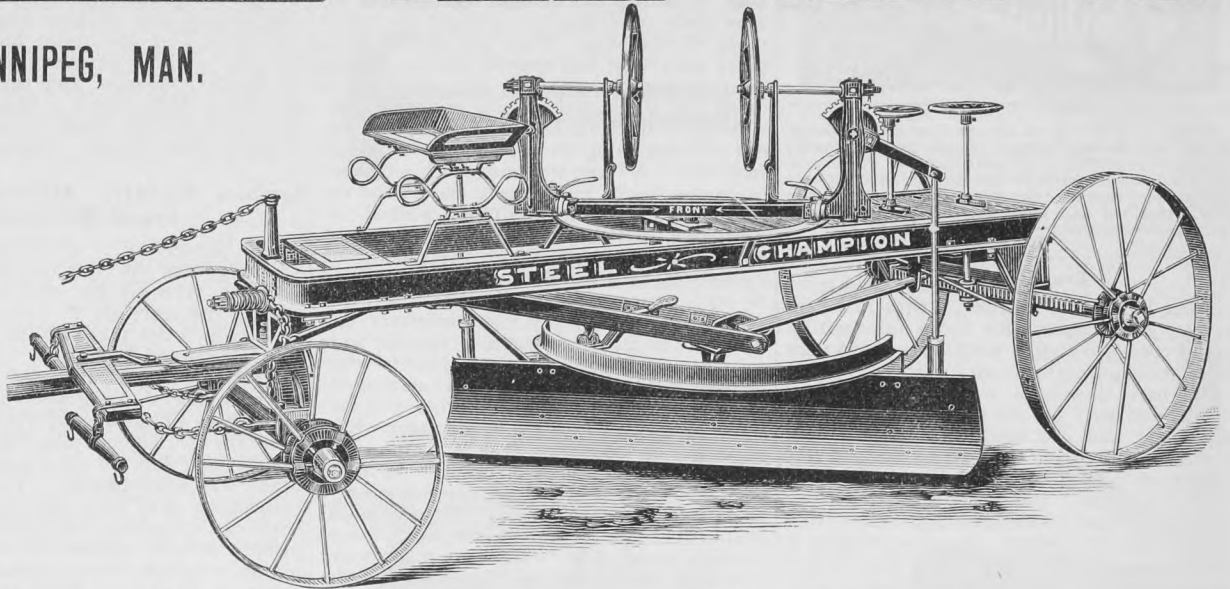
The Farmer wishes Mr. Bulyea every success in the wide sphere of usefulness that lies before him in his new position.

A Valuable Opinion.—Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30th, 1898, Messrs. Fleming Bros., Gentlemen,—Having been chief meat inspector for the city of Chicago for the last two years and being in touch with all forms and stages of lump jaw cattle, I must say that where your "Lump Jaw Cure" has been applied the disease has no internal effect. The lump was thoroughly killed and the animal passed inspection without any hesitation. I should favorably advise all stock-raising people to use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure above all others, as I am positive it is a sure and speedy cure. Yours truly, John J. Cashin, Chief Meat Inspector.

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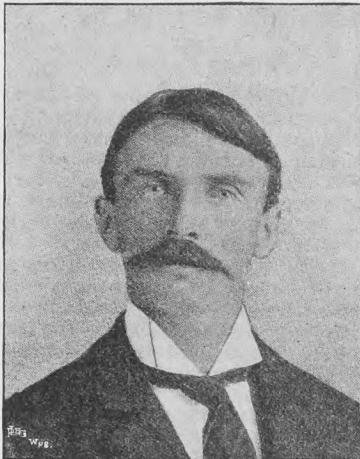
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The Peer of Road Machines. Write for Catalogue.

New Agriculturist at Ottawa.

The Farmer gives in this issue a photograph of the newly-appointed Agriculturist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, J. H. Grisdale, of St. Martha, Que. The position of Agriculturist of the Experimental Farms has been vacant ever since Prof. Robertson resigned it some two years ago. The work of the experimental farms has been somewhat weak in that but very few experiments have of late years been conducted with live stock. In a country



J. H. GRISDALE.

where live stock plays so important a part in farm work as it does in Canada there is scope for a series of experiments along the lines of breeding, growing and feeding of live stock that should prove of great value to farmers. This will, we understand, be the chief part of Mr. Grisdale's work, as he will have charge of the live stock upon the Central farm at Ottawa and all the branch stations as well. Mr. Grisdale is a capital judge of live stock. It will be remembered that at the Omaha Exhibition he carried off first prize in the intercollegiate judging contest. So he comes to his work with no mean knowledge of cattle. He was

brought up on a farm. Later he spent two years at Toronto University, and then took an associate diploma after two years' study at the Ontario Agricultural College and won the gold medal for general proficiency in 1898. He then entered the Iowa Agricultural College for a post-graduate course, and now he has been appointed to a position of importance, in which he can be of untold benefit to the farmers of Canada. The Farmer wishes him every success in the very wide sphere of usefulness that lies before him.

Henry Nichol, Brandon, places with us this issue an advertisement of the Success Anti-Clog Weeder, which he is handling. This weeder is of superior merit and an implement that every farmer should have on his farm for destroying weeds.

The business men of Moosomin are agitating with a view to start a farmers' elevator at that point. They allege that the regular elevators there are beating down prices so much that farmers go elsewhere with their wheat and spend their money where the wheat is sold.

Mr. Bedford recently received at the Brandon Experimental Farm a sample of Red Fyfe wheat from Herefordshire, England, grown from Manitoba seed. The berries of the sample are larger and softer than that generally grown here. Evidently the past season in England was none too suitable for harvesting, as the sample is somewhat bleached. Mr. Bedford thinks of sowing the wheat, to see how long it will take to regain the hardness characteristic of Manitoba hard.

The latest returns to the Grain Exchange shows a total elevator capacity of 18,378,500 bus., distributed as follows:—

| | Bushels. |
|------------------|------------|
| C. P. R. | 15,766,000 |
| M. & N. W. | 1,136,000 |
| N. P. R. | 1,004,000 |
| G. N. W. C. | 357,500 |

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Grand total 1898 | 18,378,500 |
| Grand total 1897 | 14,999,300 |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Increase for year | 3,379,200 |
|-------------------------|-----------|

The Mark Lane Express offers the following forecast for the coming season's crop:—"It is out of the question to expect high prices in 1899. The bounty of Nature in 1898 forbids the idea. The air is full of peace rumors, and batteries of rival powers are masked in olive branches. Nevertheless we would have Englishmen keep their corn as well as their powder dry. English wheat should keep at thirty shillings even with 'peace and plenty,' and our readers need no reminding that with other circumstances it would be worth more."

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Growing Corn.

John Lawrence, Morden, writes: "In reply to your request for more information about corn-growing, I would say that I very seldom manure the land for it. When I came here this farm was very much run down, and so I put all the manure I could on wheat and oat land, and when I had more land to enrich than I had manure for, I planted it with corn and found, if it was properly scuffled and hoed, that it was as good as a coat of manure, and better than a bare summer fallow, and always gave a good crop of corn. If I did manure for corn I would spread from the wagon after fall plowing and harrow in the spring, then plow in lightly. Manure must be well-rotted. To succeed in growing corn the land must be worked as well as for turnips, kept well scuffled and hoed afterwards. Weeds and corn don't do well together."

How to Seed.

Greenhorn, Man.: "I have 190 acres of land for crop this season, 75 acres of it 'backsetting,' the balance stubble, and all plowed but 15 or 20 acres. I would like instructions how best to put it in shape for seeding and how to seed it. I will put in about 160 acres in wheat, the balance in oats and barley. It is well plowed and backset. The soil is a pretty stiff clay, growing a splendid sample of wheat. I have five horses and plenty of feed for them."

Answer.—If you have read with any degree of care the experience of Mr. Bedford and other practical men, you will see that the drill is the best and most profitable way to seed, and as a rule the shoe drill is the best for every kind of grain. The land is wet this year and the seed may do best about two inches deep. It may want a round of the harrow to prepare it for the drill. One and a half bushels of sound wheat, two of barley and two and a half of oats. Don't sow light grain of any kind. A pound of bluestone dissolved in water and two pails of cold added, will do to dip ten bushels of wheat in as a preventive of smut. Mix in a good big tub and dip in an open meshed sack; then lay out to dry. Sow next day. If dry it will keep for weeks after being dipped, and get no harm.

Lice in Cattle.

W. F. Somers, Carman, writes: "I see D. M., Stonewall, wants a remedy for lice on cattle. The easiest and best thing I ever tried was to clip a narrow ridge on each side of the backbone and around the head and neck. Then give them a dose or two of insect powder. It is a sure remedy. Besides, after the animals are clipped, you can scrape the most of the lice off."

Safety from Threshing Fires.

Robt. Wemyss, Reaburn: "During the threshing season there are generally a good many accidents by fire, especially in windy weather, and much grain and straw are burnt up to the serious injury and loss of the farmers. The engine is set with the furnace to the wind, so as to have a strong draft, and consequently the sparks from the funnel are blown towards the stacks and loose straw. Would it not be possible to avoid this and allow of the engine being set so that the sparks would be carried from

instead of towards the stacks? On board ships there are what the sailors call, I think in their own vernacular, 'winsells,' or wind-sails to convey the draft down to the engine room, and also to ventilate the lower parts of the ship. They are merely large pipes with large bell shaped mouths turning in a groove or socket in any direction to catch the wind, and such it might be possible to fit upon threshing engines, and admit of them being set so as to ensure safety from fire. A large iron ring with a bolt set in on the top of the furnace end of the engine would serve to hold the 'winsell,' or ventilator, and this could be turned in any way to intercept the wind, the pipe being so bent as to draft the furnace, and could be made removeable at pleasure. I make this suggestion in my own interests and those of the farmers generally, and the wide circulation of your excellent journal may bring it to their notice and their serious attention, and probably evolve other and better suggestions to get rid of a danger which all dread at threshing time."

[Note.—The suggestion of Mr. Wemyss is a good one and may prove valuable if some one having the requisite mechanical skill will devise the necessary contrivance. Perhaps some of our numerous readers can give it a lift. We may have in this the solution of the danger from fire at threshing time.]

Rape for Hogs.

Reader, Treesbank: "Your correspondent, T. M. Scott, Morden, enquires for information re rape for hog pasture. I always sow an acre for my hogs, using the Dwarf Essex variety, and sow from 8 to 10 lbs. (10 lbs. costing 80c.) broadcast to the acre. I wait for a good rain before I plow the ground and sow the seed, which has been rather late the last two years. If the condition of the ground was favorable for a catch I would sow the rape about the latter end of May and pretty thickly; the rape covers the ground completely in three or four weeks. When it is up ten inches or so I let the hogs on to it for a while in the cool of the evening. After a few days I leave the gate open so they can go in and out at will, unless they show signs of cleaning it out too fast, or it gets caught by a spell of hot dry weather; under these circumstances I keep the hogs out for a few days to give the pasture a chance to grow up again. I don't try to keep hogs on pasture alone, but feed the usual amount of grain, etc., as well. My plot is fenced round with 24-inch, 7-bar Page wire fence, and the hogs never get over it, but the little ones get under sometimes, if they happen to root up the ground at the bottom of the fence. Ringing would obviate this difficulty. I am sure rape is the best hog pasture for this country, as it will grow far more green stuff than any of the common grains. I use the grass seed attachment for sowing, or else sow by hand, sowing three yards at a time."

Heifer Beef.

C. D. Rex, Elkhorn, Man., writes: "In an article on 'Heifer Beef' in the Jan. 5th issue you say you have not heard of any test having been made to determine the value of steer and heifer beef. In the report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for 1896-7 there is a very interesting account of a test made at the Iowa Experimental Station to decide this question, which concludes as follows: 'It will be seen that both lots of heifers dressed out a higher percentage of beef than the steers. Aside from this no material difference is revealed in the slaughter test. The weight and percentage of head and feet of heifers indicate a slightly finer bone and correspondingly less waste in these parts. It is commonly held that heifers run more to fat on the block than steers. The records of this test indicate but very slight variation in the internal fat, and when any

difference is apparent the steers generally present the larger amounts. The distinctions brought out in this slaughter test, though comparatively small, are in favor of the heifers, and to that extent the heifer carcasses were the more profitable to the butcher.' The experiment covered a period of fourteen months and the average gain per head daily was: Steers, 1.71 lbs.; heifers, 1.86 lbs. Cost of feed per pound of gain; Steers, 4.08c.; heifers, 3.65c."

Ayrshire Breeders' Association—Showing at Winnipeg.

Old Subscriber.: "(1) Please tell me all you can about the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. What is the cost to join it, and who is the secretary? (2) Are pure bred stock which are taken to the Winnipeg Industrial carried free?"

Answer.—(1) There used to be an Ayrshire Breeders' Association in Quebec and another in Ontario. Efforts were made to unite the two associations from time to time but without success until last year, when a union was accomplished. The object of the association is to band the breeders of Ayrshire cattle together for mutual interest and profit. Also to conduct the work of carrying on a record of the breeding of Ayrshire cattle in Canada. Both the associations mentioned had records, but from this out only one record will be maintained. The conditions for registry in the record are that all animals must trace to imported stock or be imported stock. These were the conditions in the old records. When the record was first started there were animals whose history could not be traced clearly to imported stock because either the records of their breeding were lost or the men who knew of their breeding were dead. While these animals were undoubtedly of pure breeding and were kept as pure-bred cattle, they could not be recorded. Accordingly an "Appendix" was made to the record, and these animals were registered in this. In the new record these "Appendix" animals will be dropped altogether, and will therefore be nothing more than grades. The secretary of the association is Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. The membership fee is \$2.00. Full particulars can be obtained from the secretary.

(2) They were in the past, but in the future they will not be carried free.

Sheep Pasture.

M. D., Whitewood, wants advice as to laying down land for sheep pasture. His land was summer fallowed three years ago, and has since borne two crops of wheat. There is no need, as he suggests, for fallowing again to get rid of ordinary crop weeds. If time to spare, harrow early to induce all the seeds now on the surface to germinate in April and May. Then plow and seed to grass without an hour's delay, so as to hold all the moisture there is in the land. Harrow before seeding if the land is very rough, as the seed should not go too deep. About \$2 an acre should pay for the seed. Sheep are the ruin of all seeded grasses, as they crop close and are liable to eat the hearts out. Only cattle or horses should be allowed on such grasses the first fall. Timothy seed is cheapest, and, if the land is moist, that and red-top are worth sowing. As a rule, Brome grass will be most reliable. Try a pound or two of white and alsike clover, but they are very doubtful in your district. Try a mixture, 18 to 20 lbs. per acre. See what sorts are already taking hold in your district and consult local men of good judgment for details. It is doubtful if a nurse crop will do for your district, and if sown at all, a half bushel of barley to the acre is enough. To spread 15 or 20 loads of manure on young grass early in winter is sound policy. It protects the plants, holds snow, and is valuable as a mulch next spring in the growing season. We know of no grass that will stand sheep the first year.

Pig Pen and Calf House.

J. A. M., Ralphton: "I want to build a stone pig pen next summer, and I would like you to give me some information, or a plan, if you have any good ones. I want a couple of box stalls in it for calves and a low frame loft on top. I would want a good sized one. What is the best floor, plank or concrete? Some say stone pig pens are not healthy. Would like your opinion and any information you have about handy feeding, laying off inside, and what it would cost."

Answer.—Such a building could be best made to fit your ideas if built 30 feet wide, with a passage down the centre and pens on each side, the length to be regulated by your requirements. The same may be said for the size of the pens for swine and calves. For minor details it would be prudent to look round among farmers who are building up to date buildings or have already done so, ascertaining at the same time as nearly as possible from them the cost of what you see. It is much easier for a learner to follow what he sees than any printed instructions. Provide boards to keep pigs off stone walls and floors, and if all else is right your pigs will be healthy enough.

Brome Grass Again.

F. M., Salterville: "Would you kindly let me know how to sow Austrian Brome grass? Would you expect a crop the first, or, like timothy, the second year? When is the right time to sow it, and how many pounds of seed to the acre are required? What is the weight of the seed per bushel, the price, and where can I get it?"

Answer.—These questions have been repeatedly answered in *The Farmer*, but for the sake of our many new subscribers we go over the ground again. On good land Brome would do fairly well under a nurse crop, say oats, but Mr. Bedford prefers to sow it alone about the beginning of June. By plowing some weeks before and repeated harrowing many foul seeds can be germinated and killed that would otherwise spring up among your grass crop. After this harrowing the surface is rather fine, and to get the seed to go under the surface it would be well to try and seed after a shower, so that the seed may stick to the ground. As soon as possible after the seed is in, a round with light harrows and the roller will fix the seed, which is very light and will fly if there is the slightest wind. Therefore, sow on a very calm day and by hand. A little sand and light grain carefully mixed with it may help the sowing by hand. Should the seed be good, 10 to 14 lbs. is enough to the acre, if you are a skilled sower. If doubtful, give a few pounds more to make sure. Weeds will show in the grass in a few weeks after seeding, and at that stage the mower should be run over it, and if weeds show later, repeat the mowing. Cattle will be sure to stay with that grass if once they taste it, and moderate grazing by them in the fall will do it no harm, but no horse or sheep should get near it. The leafage will be sweet and succulent when the seed is ripe enough to cut, and it will pay to do that with the binder for the sake of the seed. Good clean seed is worth 15c. a lb., and for native grown you may try some of our seedsmen. There is about 14 lbs. in a bushel, but as you buy by the pound that is of no consequence. To top dress with a thin spreading of manure direct from the wagon in early winter each year will pay, only be careful not to pile the manure and think of spreading it afterwards, as that is bad policy. Manure well spread, say a dozen loads to the acre, is always a help to young grass.

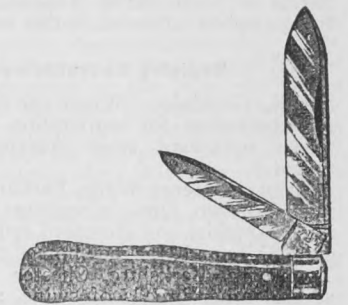
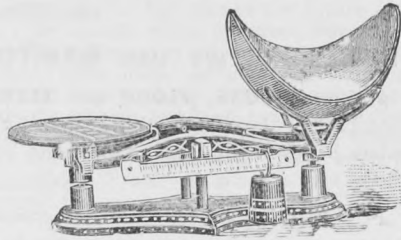
Barb Plans.

Oxbow, Assa: "I would like to have plan and expense, as near as possible, of a stone stable with a frame top for say ten

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horses, twenty cattle, hen house and piggery combined. I have been looking through my files of *The Farmer* since 1889, but cannot find just what I want. I would like to know how many cords or loads of stone, sand and lime are required for the size given. Then, in regard to the amount of lumber required it might pay to get a carload from Winnipeg or even from Ontario. I have a little knoll where I think I can dig out some and thus get my bank easily. Any suggestions will be thankfully received."

Answer.—On page 138 of *The Farmer*, April, 1898, is a plan of the barn built by F. Bolton, Calf Mountain, that seems to us very much what you aim at. He gives statement of outlays and materials quite close enough for a man who is only figuring on possibilities. It may cost more rather than less for your district, but that can only be learned when you come down to real business and talk to tradesmen. For a wall, say 21 inches thick, a cord of stone to two yards is as near as you can count, and any mason you employ can figure up the quantity of sand and stone needed.

Drum Heater.

C. A., Beulah, writes: "In your last issue T. P. wants to know of a drum heater with a lot of tubes opening out of it and throwing out as much heat as a stove. Now, I do not wish to appear like anyone of the gentlemen who, on a lady's remarking that the tie of the handsomest man in the room was deranged, all placed their hands to their ties. At the same time there can be no doubt that the article here referred to by 'T. P.' is the Rochester radiator, and I may say, in passing, that it is a very faithful description of same. There is about a carload in use in this vicinity, and they are giving immense results. I have no hesitation in recommending them. The need of something of this kind is beginning to be felt, as wood is diminishing fast. The price ranges from \$2 to \$10.50, and they can be obtained from H. Wilkins, Beulah, Man., or from Scott & Chambers, Hamiota, Man."

Packing Ice.

R. J. Donnelly, Foxwarren: "I see by the Jan. 5th *Farmer* that I. O. U. wants to know how to pack ice. Place in a bottom layer and keep cakes about two or three inches apart. Then take a carpenter's adze and level it off, packing the small ice and chunks in between each cake. I find a

spade the best tool for pounding it in with. Then put on another layer, and so on. Keep your ice about eighteen inches from the wall all round, and pack in wheat chaff good and solid, and have about two feet of it on top. I have used this for four years, and find it just about as good as sawdust. See that your walls are tight to keep out the soft winds in the spring, and I think your ice will keep about as long as you want it to."

Salting Beef.

H. B., Arrow River: "Would you kindly let me know through your paper a good receipt for salting beef and also best way to keep same during summer, whether in a tight or open barrel."

Answer.—We know of nothing better than brine salting. When cool, cut up the meat and pack in a tight tub or barrel; now cover with brine, made as follows: To one pail of water add a dipperful of salt, ½ oz. saltpetre, and ½ lb. of granulated sugar. This will cover 40 to 50 lbs. of meat. The salt may be dissolved in warm water, but must be used cold. Place a weight on top to keep the meat under the brine. If the brine becomes bloody-looking change it. This may show from one to three weeks after first putting in. If so, fresh brine should be used and the first put away. Keep the meat always under brine, and if there is any indication of the brine souring, take out the meat, wash in fresh water and pack again in new brine. Should it get too salty, say along in March, the brine may be taken off and the meat kept in an airtight barrel. Keep always in a cool place and the meat will keep all summer.

Wants to Buy Sheep.

W. T. Fisher, Gainsboro: "I am contemplating buying a bunch of good grade sheep this spring; would be glad to hear from some one who has them for sale."

Free Testing for Tuberculosis.

So much has been said about tuberculosis in our cattle that some farmers are enquiring about the means of testing. We would refer our readers to the advertisement in our columns of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in regard to the conditions under which tests of herds will be made free of charge.

A Concrete House.

S. F. B., Seeburn : "Would you please answer the following questions : How should a concrete house be built ? How is Thorold cement used, and its price ?"

Answer.—A full account of the method of using cement, in making cement concrete buildings, as told by Isaac Usher, of the Queenston Cement Works of Ontario, was given in the August issue, 1898, page 368. In the Jan. 5th issue, page 26, another account is given. The same author will continue similar letters of instruction, and will no doubt take up the subject of house-building, though, if a man can build a wall ten feet high, he can carry it up to twenty feet, if need be. For price, send to The Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ont., for free pamphlet. See ad. in this issue.

Registry Secretaries.

J. R., Glendale : "Where can blank forms for application for registration in the different pure-bred stock registers be obtained ?"

Answer—Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., is registrar for Short-horn, Ayrshire and Hereford cattle; Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney horses; Yorkshire, Tamworth, Berkshire, Chester White and several other breeds of swine, as well as some breeds of sheep.

G.W. Clemons, St. George, registers Holstein cattle.

Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A., registers Shropshire sheep.

W. A. Shafer, Middletown, Ohio, registers Oxford Down sheep.

A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., registers Leicester sheep.

Poisoning Wolves.

Wm. Shaw, Maskawata : "P. G., Dauphin, suggests that no bounty should be given to those who poison wolves. I think he is not a raiser of sheep, nor stock, or he would like to see them done away with, either by shooting, trapping or poisoning. I know of eleven wolves being killed, and only one was shot, the rest being poisoned. Now, if ten out of eleven were let live the country would soon be overrun with them, and if the bounty was taken off poisoned wolves this is what would happen. Another thing—a man who hunts with hounds would have to have two or three, and what would be the cost of keeping those hounds for a year ? Why, it would amount to quite a sum. How many times will a man get a wolf in a trap ? Not more than one for every four or five he could poison. I would say to shoot, trap, or poison, so long as they are killed, and give a good bounty of two or three dollars per head. I would say be careful, because a man can't be too careful ; if he puts out a bait at night, and it is not taken during the night he should lift it in the morning. Poisoning wolves is, to my mind, 90 per cent. safer than poisoning gophers."

"High Bluff" wants a bounty of only 50c. on whelps and \$1 for old wolves. He contends it is unfair to tax high-priced lands to pay for protection to the people who keep fowls and sheep in bluffy districts. The bounty for his municipality is all used up already, and had it been \$2, only 150 wolves would have been killed. To this it may be replied that one of his own neighbors killed 24, a proof that wolves are not scarce round High Bluff. It is possible to increase the legislative grant so as to provide bounty for all that can be killed, and it seems to us that if it is worth while to kill wolves at all there should be no limit to the number on which bounty is paid.

Weasels—Ice Wells—The Wolf.

D. G. L., Union Point, writes : "In answer to H. K., of Fannystelle, re weasels, I might say that as far as my knowledge goes of these little animals, and I have been very familiar with them for nearly forty years,

"When buying, why not get the Best?"

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I have a great deal of sympathy for them. I would not have them destroyed on any account, for there is nothing that will make such havoc on mice as the weasel. Now, just to show you what they have done on my farm for the two last years, and about the same month, say November, each fall. I found this fall a pile of mice, say a dozen or more, hid in the back of the bagger, and a year ago I found about two dozen in the same place. I understood the matter at once, although I only noticed the weasel around once or twice. I never knew them to kill fowl. *Spare the weasel by all means.*

The ice well of Walter Mann, Minnedosa, cannot be improved very much. Several years' experience tells me the same thing.

Owing no doubt to the awful fires we had a year ago this fall, which burned so much of the unprotected green timber lands, and which made the rabbits so scarce and other things that the wolf lives on, he had to go where he could get green timber and shelter or cover. The only place he could get this was in the settlements. Of course, he soon came to find out that there were chickens and turkeys and sheep that would do just as well, so he has been feasting in grand style. I can account for their being so plentiful in no other way, and it will take a long time to get rid of them, as they have taken so kindly to their new surroundings. If they increase next year in proportion to present numbers, the bounty should be raised to \$3 for a wolf head, old or young. I would suggest that the Dragoons or Cavalry men of Winnipeg go out for wolf hunting, with suitable dogs, for their military drill, or, if we had a law passed to set one month in each year for wholesale poisoning. Few can shoot them, we must not poison them, and traps are a failure. What are we to do about it?

Bachelor Stock Raising.

A bachelor sends us his plan for raising stock on a bachelor's section. He proposes to breed his heifers at three years old, and so have them coming into profit at four. This, we fear, would be rather slow and unprofitable work. We fear that one man on a farm can hardly make a success in mixed farming. Better look out for a female partner, if you can arrange to that effect, and plan at the same time for heifers to come in at between two and three years.

**Local Shows.**

Editor The Nor'-West Farmer.

The reports of the financial standing of a few of the agricultural societies in Manitoba, as given in the January 5th issue of The Nor'-West Farmer, suggest some thoughts in connection with local shows. It is seen that nine of the societies mentioned have expended \$12,779.41 during the past year, or an average of about \$1,420 each. As the area of an electoral division is comparatively small, and in some cases two agricultural societies live and have their being within the boundaries of an electoral division, it is to be expected that the beneficial results from such considerable outlays of money would be very apparent throughout these divisions or localities. In what manner are the good results made manifest?

In your December issue you speak of fair day as being the great holiday of the season, and of its being worth all it costs as a social event and day of general recreation. Well, what does this day's outing cost? It costs the society \$1,420; 1,200 visitors, representing \$300 "gate money," represent also an average expenditure of one dollar each or \$1,200. Twenty-five cents of this dollar is spent seeing the show and the balance in attending to the social features of the day. As a day of recreation and social event a picnic would be preferable, and would cost less. This feature, then, alone would not be a sufficient warrant for holding local shows.

You refer also to their educational value and to the impetus they give to breeding and feeding good stock. While they may be, and possibly are in a few cases, entitled to claim such a value, don't you think that in the case of the great majority of small shows this qualification is more imaginary than real? You are in the habit of visiting these local shows; you also visit the homes of the best flocks and herds throughout the province, do you not find that at very many of the small shows the stock of the best breeders in the district is absent,

and from your own knowledge of the locality, you could pick up better animals than those competing in the ring within 4 or 5 miles of the place at which the show is held?

What does the public learn from observing the agony the judges suffer in conscientiously endeavoring to choose the least, not of two, but of a dozen or so evils, or what does the visitor care how such specimens were bred or (not) fed? Suppose, again, that—as is often the case—there is one breeder in the division who, being greedy of prize money, fills every section of every class, as far as his stock will go, with really superior animals. Is there much to be learned from seeing the society's money quietly handed over to this exhibitor? That kind of exhibitor very rarely seeks foemen worthy of his steel at the big shows, but he does a good deal towards wrecking the small ones. He is not looking for honor or glory, but for the coin of the realm. His unsuccessful competitor, if indeed there has been such at all, consoles himself by thinking it no disgrace to be defeated when he didn't have a fair show, forgetting, of course, that he alone is responsible for the quality of his exhibit. All the same, nothing has been learned from his defeat, nor from the success of the other, since in making the awards neither skill nor judgment was required.

There is another instance which may be mentioned as going to show that big and small are not always educational factors.

A pair of horses exhibit at one place as "draft," at another as "agricultural," and at still another as "general purpose," and carry off first prize at each place. Another shows as "roadster" to-day, "carriage" to-morrow, and "general purpose" next day, and is equally successful in each class. I heard an exhibitor boast that he had exhibited the same sheep as Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln, and secured the red ticket each time. A certain coach stallion takes the sweepstakes prize and gold medal, defeating amongst others a Standard bred stallion. The following year the same two horses meet in the ring before a different judge, who places the Standard bred first, and perhaps this year this may be set aside again and the "red" go to a Thoroughbred. Each of the judges was no doubt justified from his own point of view, but what did the rest of us learn?

You suggest also, that, the educational value of agricultural societies' shows could be greatly extended by the judges adopting the plan of giving reasons for their decisions. You mention a case where a judge of butter (or an expert, it may not have been the judge,) pointed out the faults of each lot. I, too, know of a case in which a certain expert manufacturer of creamery butter acted as judge of dairy butter at a local show. This gentleman, both publicly and privately, advised makers of dairy butter to use one ounce of salt for each pound of butter, yet he awarded the prize to a sample containing only half that quantity and gave as his reason that the lots containing 1 oz. to the pound were too highly salted. This expert judge then taught the exhibitors two lessons at least, but how can they profit by both?

A judge of live stock,—particularly of horses,—would require to be built after the model of Hercules who would undertake to point out publicly the faults of the exhibits. Don't you know that no horseman ever shows a horse that has any fault whatsoever? Notwithstanding all this, I think your suggestion, if pretty generally acted upon, would go a long way towards making shows more useful and more popular. Many of the best breeders will not take the risk they necessarily run in exhibiting against 2d or 3d class stock before a judge who is in no way fitted for the position—only he is known to be a good fellow.

If such a rule obtained as you suggest, many who now accept invitations to judge at shows because they think themselves

honored thereby, would in that case hesitate to readily undertake a task having such a grave responsibility attached. The directors would be forced to go further afield to secure competent judges in many cases, expenses would increase, but so also would the revenue from increased membership and entrance fees, as well as the gate money.

I do not mean that because a man has been brought from a distance he is necessarily a good judge, nor do I mean to insinuate that every locality may not have its quota of good men for that duty; but, that selecting judges in a haphazard way should be avoided, and for many reasons I think the habit of selecting local men, that is, men residing in the electoral division—however expert they may be—is a mistake in the interests of the society and ill-advised on the part of the man who accepts the position in his own town or locality for his own sake as well as for the sake of the future welfare of the society which appoints him.

There are many other features in connection with local agricultural shows that would bear a little thinking over, but no doubt enough has been said at this time to arouse discussion, and it may be before all is done the "big shows" may even profit by taking "tent" to what is said about the small fry.

CAUTION.

The Farmers' Institute Meetings.

The Department of Agriculture should be well pleased with the success of the recent Farmers' Institute meetings. The attendance at all points where meetings were held was much larger than in former years. In some places the hall would not hold all the people that came out to hear what was to be said. At Manitou there was an afternoon attendance of over 300, and in the evening there were over 400. Owing to the blizzard on Wednesday, the 25th, the meetings were somewhat slimly attended and one was postponed. On the whole, however, the meetings were very encouraging and show that farmers are waking up to the advantages of the institute meetings.

Mr. McKellar's addresses were always enjoyed. He has a pleasing and taking way of saying things, and, knowing the country well, he is able to illustrate his talks with pointed examples of the practical experience of farmers all along the line of farm work. Rev. Mr. Burman's talks on plant growth and weeds were enjoyed by all who heard them. He called attention to the fact that weeds had large flat leaves, while our grains and grasses had small narrow ones, and that the broad leaves of the weeds could pump up more moisture from the soil than our crops. Hence the necessity for keeping weed growth down in order to preserve moisture in the soil, a thing so much needed in this province.

Chas. Braithwaite talked on "Noxious Weeds." He thought that our native weeds had done more damage to crops than the foreign or noxious ones. Only about three-tenths of the province was troubled with what we termed noxious weeds, while seven-tenths was injured by native weeds. The remedies or means of eradication varied with the kind of soil and the nature of the growth of the weed, consequently each farmer must study the weeds on his own soil. He explained the Noxious Weed Act. He said it provided the machinery of the law, but the successful carrying out of the Act depended upon the municipalities and not on the government, as many supposed.

Mr. Scott's address, as summarized by the secretary of the Manitou Institute, is given elsewhere in this issue.

The address of George Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer, on "Conservation of Soil Mixture," will be given in a subsequent issue.

A 30,000 bushel elevator has been put up at Balmoral, on the Stonewall extension, by the Northern Elevator Co.

Manitou Institute.

By the Secretary.

The Farmers' Institute meeting held in Manitou on Saturday, the 21st inst., was a pronounced success—the best meeting of the kind ever held in Manitou, and Mr. Bedford says the best he has had anywhere. Mr. Scott, agent for the R. A. Lister Co., of Winnipeg, manufacturers of cream separators, etc., opened the meeting. He is an expert in all matters connected with dairy farming, having had a long experience in that line. Mr. Scott prefaced his remarks by stating that this was his first trip down this line, and he noticed that dairying interests appeared to be of secondary importance in the district, the cultivating of raw products, grain, etc., predominating. This, he thought, was to a certain extent a mistake, as dairying in the long run would prove to be the most profitable. Denmark, he stated, at one time depended largely on raising barley for the production of pork, and the country then was in a very poor condition. Through improved dairying, chiefly, the wages of artisans have been increased so that they are now higher there than anywhere else in the world, except in England. New Zealand and Australia had followed with similar results. Many parts of Ontario have gone through the same experience, numbers of farms in that province, heavily mortgaged, having been saved from foreclosure by adopting dairying. These branches of agriculture have not been taken up as yet at the Brandon Experimental Farm, but probably will be in the near future, and when Manager Bedford takes it up it will no doubt prove a great benefit to the farming community. British Columbia, China and Japan will in the future be good markets for us. Four pounds of butter was worth about one bushel of wheat and the freight was only one-fifteenth on the former that it was on the latter. To be a success creameries must be operated the year round. At the present time not one pound of fresh creamery butter can be got in Manitoba, yet there is a constant demand for it. One farmer he knew of had made \$30 per head from his cows this year. He strongly recommended selling creamery butter right along through the year, instead of holding for big sales, and he strongly urged selling it ahead on *bespoke* orders. He considered the Ayrshire the best dairy cow, although Jerseys, Holsteins and milking strains of Shorthorns were also good. Whatever breed was selected must be comfortably housed in winter, and the temperature of stables should be kept as near 56 degrees as possible, as the flow of milk decreases in proportion to the fall of the thermometer below that point. Farmers must also bear in mind that in order to make creameries successful, co-operation must be adopted as much as possible; otherwise they will be heavily handicapped, as Canada has to compete along these lines with countries where that principle is utilized to its full extent.

Mr. Bedford followed him, and strongly approved of all that Mr. Scott had said with reference to the advantages of dairying. He stated that in order to secure good milkers we must raise good calves, and he had now demonstrated to his own satisfaction that calves thrive much better when properly housed during the summer months, instead of being allowed to run exposed to flies and all kinds of weather. In the Brandon district he found the Short-horn-Ayrshire cross the best milkers and the steers from this get were also good for the production of beef. He found that cut cat or wheat straw wetted, with 4 or 5 lbs. of chop and 20 or 30 lbs. of ensilage, mixed and left together for 24 hours before feeding, gave the best results. Corn was the best crop for ensilage, and by a proper treatment of the ground a very good crop could always be raised. He sowed with press drill three feet apart, and averaged

one year with the other 20 tons to the acre, and has had as much as 45 tons to the acre. For pasture he found Brome grass the best. He is now plowing up all the wild pasture and seeding down, as they found by careful testing that where they got half a ton of wild grass they could get four tons of tame grass. Six acres of this grass kept 15 cows in good condition through the season. It was also a very good grass for hay. He highly recommended the sowing of clover, as it greatly increased the fertility of the soil, and was doing remarkably well with them. Mangels grew better here than in Ontario, and this year yielded nearly 2,000 bushels to the acre.

In the evening Mr. Bedford again addressed a crowded meeting on the subjects of tree culture, hedge growing and kindred subjects, in which the audience manifested an intense interest. The remarks of the speaker, who is a great favorite with the farmers in the Manitou district, were interspersed with musical selections from the best local talent, and thus terminated one of the best agricultural field days the district has ever enjoyed.

Pointers for Farmers.

When S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, goes on a Farmers' Institute tour farmers are always anxious to hear him because they know that he has something good for them. The following is a gleanings from his talks during his recent tour.

Some farmers are always looking for a superior wheat, but ten years' tests at Brandon show that there are none equal to the Red and White Fyfe. Farmers, stay with it. Goose wheat may give a larger yield, but the farmer who grows it is a goose.

At almost every institute Mr. Bedford was asked his opinion about using damp wheat for seed. Farmers want to sell their dry wheat and sow damp seed because they cannot sell it for full value. From a long experience in the country and from an intimate knowledge of damp wheat, Mr. Bedford's emphatic advice is "do not sow it." It may make a good germinating test now, but when milder weather sets in it will spoil rapidly and be useless for seed.

His advice is equally emphatic about marketing damp wheat before mild weather comes. If farmers do not care to sell for the going price, ship it to Port Arthur, to be dried at the drying plant, then it can be stored and held as long as desired. If held in the farm granary until spring loss will be almost sure to occur.

A good many farmers, when asked if they have damp wheat, say no. They may say so conscientiously, but there is more damp wheat in the country than people expect. It is all frozen now, but bring a pailful into the house and let it stand in a warm place for a while and you will soon know whether you have damp wheat or not.

Last year was a favorable year for smut, and despite the many warnings given some farmers are heavy losers by it. It is a funny thing, but nearly every farmer is slow to believe that his wheat is smutty. He may be quick enough to believe that his neighbor's wheat is smutty, but the truth about his own wheat seems to come home slowly. Last year Mr. Bedford sowed what he thought was clean wheat on one plot, and on the average there were nine heads of smut to a square yard, while another plot of the same lot of wheat that was bluestoned did not show a single head of smut. The only safe way is to bluestone all your seed wheat.

There are people who still favor broadcasting grain in preference to seeding with a drill. This year the tests with these two methods were most marked. The plot sown with the drill yielded at the rate of 24 bushels of No. 1 hard per acre, while the plot broadcasted gave only 14 bushels of No. 2 frozen. Sown the same day the broadcast seeder gave ten bushels less per acre and

the crop was two weeks later in ripening. For six years the drill has given an average return of 5 bushels per acre more than the broadcast seeder. In regard to the difference between the shoe or hoe drill one is ahead one year and the other the next, but both are ahead of the broadcast seeder.

The best yield of wheat at Brandon was obtained this year on pea stubble. Mr. Bedford strongly advocated the growing of peas as a preparation for wheat. Peas, like the clovers, have the power of gathering nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it in the soil. He has found it the best plan to sow enough oats with the peas to hold the vines up, and then cut with the binder. In the tests made the peas have been grown on summer fallow. The wheat grown this year on pea land gave a yield of 43 bushels, 20 lbs. per acre, while summer fallow gave 40 bushels, 5 lbs. per acre. Wheat after flax gave only 32 bushels, on spring plowed land 35 bushels, and on fall plowing 31 bushels.

In some cases last year farmers lost nearly half their oats through smut. Bluestone is a check to oat smut, but not an absolute cure for it. He had, however, found something that would kill all the oat smut. It is "formalin," a substance that has been successfully used to prevent mould developing on cheese by spraying the outside of them. The proportions Mr. Bedford used were 3 oz. formalin to 10 gals. water. Steep the oats in this for five minutes. He had tried steeping the oats for various lengths of time, and found that five minutes had killed every smut spore. After steeping the oats are set up to dry. Formalin is a new substance to farmers, but an effort will be made to have druggists handle it, so that supplies can be easily procured. It is not expensive. The Banner oat still holds the lead of all the oats grown at the farm. The yields of all kinds of crops on the farm are gradually increasing year after year. This Mr. Bedford claims is due to a judicious system of cropping, only two, and at the most three, crops being taken between summer fallowing. By frequently summer fallowing the moisture content of the soil has been greatly increased, and perhaps it is due to this that larger crops are being raised. Nevertheless, it is a significant fact, and worthy of very careful study by every farmer whose yield of grain is gradually declining. As illustrating this increase, Mr. Bedford stated that the average yield of Banner oats for the last five years is 93 bushels per acre; for the previous five years it was 85 bushels per acre.

The Elkhorn Milling Co. reports a loss on its year's operations of \$300.

The Roland Farmers' Elevator has already taken in over 200,000 bush.—8,000 of it in one day.

Rogers Bros. are utilizing the by-products of their mill at MacGregor in feeding a lot of good beef cattle and are enlarging their premises to suit this line of business.

No more adequate comment can be made on the prosperity of the farmers of the Big Plain than the fact that when, two weeks ago, Wm. Oliver sold his farm, the whole of the amount—\$6000 was paid in cash.—Carberry News.

The Neepawa Press puts on record a plucky effort of a farmer's wife in the Arden district. Her husband being from home threshing, she started fall plowing herself and turned over 17 acres in a workmanlike style. This was in addition to her housework, chores and attendance on children.

Wheat, except to the few who were lucky enough to thresh and sell at the right time, has not been a money making crop last year to the north western farmer, but it was still a long way better than the plight of the southern cotton growers, who have left a lot of their crop in the field—because its market value would not pay for gathering it.

Mixed Farming in Manitoba.

The Edmonton Bulletin says: "The difference between the style of farming in Manitoba and North Alberta was brought forcibly to C. Gallagher's attention when in Winnipeg recently. More hogs are brought into Edmonton and South Edmonton in a single day than were brought into Winnipeg market by farmers during the week he was there. Hogs are being imported from Ontario by the packing companies. Mr. Gallagher is of opinion that North Alberta packed and shipped as many home-grown hogs last year as Manitoba. The good price of hogs here this season is helping out the farmers who have suffered from the low price of grain. In poultry the difference is as great as in hogs. Manitoba imported its Christmas poultry from Ontario. Besides amply supplying the local market the Edmonton district has shipped a large quantity of turkeys and chickens to the Kootenay. Mixed farming is the safest and pays best in the end, and North Alberta is the country for mixed farming."

Pneumatic Grain Elevators.

A grain elevator operating by suction has been tried and exhibited in Great Britain. Air is exhausted through the pipes which take in the grain, and the grain is delivered by the air draught through other pipes to any desired place. Several pipes may be introduced into a vessel's hold, and will remove the grain therefrom. An automatic scale is part of the system, so that the grain is weighed during the process of elevating and delivery. Quite a complicated system of exhausting and delivery pipes were connected, and the plant worked with great perfection, delivering the grain, to a number of places with the one installation of pipes.

While on a recent visit to Duluth F. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., was interviewed by the Duluth Tribune. He said "Manitoba has a great future as a wheat growing country. This year we produced 40,000,000 bushels, and in five years, I have no hesitation in saying, it will amount to 75,000,000 bushels a year. Winnipeg is growing rapidly, and the people are turning their attention more and more to manufacturing. We have 40,000 people, and five years hence it will be 75,000 without any doubt."

Farmers' mills at which gristing, chopping and sawing can be done at close prices are being at present freely agitated for in the country north of Calgary. At Fort Saskatchewan English, French and Germans are co-operating and a capital of \$18,000 has already been subscribed. At Edna, still more to the north-east, a mill of 25 to 50 barrels grinding capacity is aimed at along with the other equipments suited to a pioneer settlement. At Edmonton the Farmers' Milling and Elevator Co. is being organized for the same purposes.

The success of the Farmers' Elevators at Carman and Roland has set other communities near them to plan for an extension of the same policy. At Miami the other day over 70 farmers met to consult for the purpose of organizing on the same lines. On the spot \$4000 was subscribed and there is more money ready for the asking. At the call of James Riddell, M.P.P., a similar meeting was held at Rosebank, and it was decided to build a 35,000 bus. elevator, with shares at \$50 each, no one to own more than five shares. Pipestone is another place where the farmers' elevator has done good work. All depends on the quality of the men and managers who have it in hand, and the farmers' elevator in the right hands is all right.



Farm House Grounds.

By J. R. Simons.

I should like to say a word in regard to the improvement of the grounds surrounding our farm houses. Manitoba farmers are now pretty well settled in their homes and many have handsome houses and barns, but as yet little has been done towards making the grounds homelike and beautiful—a thing that ought not to be difficult where so many resources are at hand. A trip to Eastern Canada or the Old Country impresses one with the difference in this respect between the old familiar places there and the new out here, but I know from experience that in one or two seasons a place can be wonderfully improved with a little thought and attention. Too many farm houses appear to the casual observer as if the owners were only staying there for a season, so uninteresting are their surroundings, while in reality they are our permanent homes, and for this reason ought to be made as picturesque and beautiful as circumstances will allow.

In the first place the house grounds should be neatly fenced so as to keep out the stock the year round, and thus give the "improvements" a chance. One need not necessarily go in for expensively laid out grounds, entailing much work to keep them in trim, but rather a simple homelike neatness. Systematic tree-planting ought to receive more attention, not only for the shelter they afford, but for the beauty they lend to the farm. There are also many flowering and other shrubs growing in our bluffs and on the prairie that could be utilized for ornamental purposes. The wild rose, for instance, which is found in all parts of the country, makes an excellent hedge, and when in bloom, a pretty one.

Flowers, too, are easily cultivated in this country, and if a little care is taken in choosing them, varieties can be had that will provide bloom all through the summer. If the grounds are large, it would be well to have them an acre in extent at least, the grass can be kept trimmed with a scythe, and thus bring into prominence the shrubs and flower beds. This is an important point, as nothing so much destroys the effect of flowers, etc., as tall grass, and on the other hand, a regularly clipped and neat garden lends a cultivated air to the home surroundings. A charming contrast in this big new country, where there is so much land still wild. If these improvements are made our farms will seem like veritable oases to the traveller and a delight to ourselves and friends, besides having a valuable educating and refining influence on the growing children. Perhaps I may, in some future issue of The Nor'-West Farmer, write more fully on the different branches of landscape gardening.

W. J. Robinson, of Portage la Prairie, who has had considerable experience in bee culture, intends starting an apiary in Dauphin next spring. He believes that the climate of Dauphin is well suited for them.

There are very many odd ways in which the wide-awake farmer can "turn an honest penny." One man recently told us that he raised \$350 worth of onions from an acre and one-fifth of land. He was an ordinary Manitoba farmer ten miles from town, too, not a market gardener.

Failures in Fruit Growing.

In a country like Manitoba, where only a few lines of fruit can as yet be grown with any degree of certain success, and where the inclinations of the ordinary farmer are not strongly in favor of continuing unsuccessful experiments, it seems too bad that so many should be induced into making ill-advised purchases of trees and plants. We regularly come across persons who complain that they have been talked by agents into buying stuff which has proven to be a fizzle. The reasons for these disappointments are not hard to find. In the first place the average farmer seems to have but very little idea as to what will succeed and what will not succeed here. The fact that our fathers grew such and such varieties of fruit on the homestead "down East" or "in the old country" is no criterion at all that we can do the same in Manitoba. Many persons forget this fact until they have proven it to their own satisfaction—or dissatisfaction. Even the best of our gardeners have found many of their ventures prove failures, and the advice from them as to what to try and what not to try is perhaps rather more occupied with the latter side of the question than with the former. These leaders can give information which would prevent the certain loss of a good many dollars. Then, again, some of the agents do not know any too much about the goods that they are handling, and in some cases have recommended lines which all experienced men have long since placed under taboo. Besides this, a great many purchasers forget that the first requirement to success in this line is shelter. Perhaps they make their selections all right, but allow their plants to die from exposure. We are confident that even the hardest kinds of fruit will pay for shelter. Trees or buildings, of course, make about the best shelter to be had, but even a few rows of corn or sunflowers grown around the sides of the plot and left uncut through the winter have been used on the start by some good men. Then, of course, altitude, soil and various local circumstances affect the chances of success very much. For instance, some fruits which do all right in the Red River Valley, have proven failures at the Brandon Experimental Farm and in many other places. But last, and by no means least, the place in which the stock has been grown before transplanting affects very much its chances of success. Plants are like animals—they adapt themselves to a certain extent in one or two generations to their surroundings. Hence the importance of securing stock as far as possible which has been grown in the Province. The fact that plants have been raised in Manitoba is to a certain degree a guarantee that they will be likely to prove hardy enough to succeed.

This question of fruit growing is one which will continue to demand more and more attention as the country grows older. As the population becomes thicker the wild fruits will grow thinner and more uncertain, and farmers will either have to grow their own fruit or do without it. Such men as A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, and others, are taking a noble lead in the matter and are doing a great deal by so freely offering their experience in the lines of failures as well as success. Most of the farmers, however, are as yet just into the A B C of the matter and have a great deal to learn. The best way to learn is to try something easy and cheap, currants, raspberries, and gooseberries are sure to grow if the grower is up to anything. See under small fruits for further points.

The proper time to prune a tree, says a veteran horticulturist, is any time before the limb gets too big to be cut with a pocket knife.

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The first prize in our essay competition for the month of January was awarded to "Squaw" for her excellent essay on "Not Going Far Enough." It is the counterpart of the December first prize essay, and we feel sure our readers will enjoy reading it. We give it in this issue. Another very deserving essay on "Truthfulness in the Home" will appear in our next issue.

Not Going Far Enough.

By Squaw, Miami, Man.

There are a great many housekeepers (if they are to be called housekeepers) who only half do their work, and think that people will not see the spots on the sideboard scarf if it is covered with a tray or plate, and will not wash it this time because they think it would be making work.

A great many women think they are saving themselves by only half doing their work. This is a great mistake. The "labor saver," as she calls herself, only cleans the shelf in the pantry that can be seen through the open door, and keeps piling things on the top shelf until bye and bye down falls a cup of coal oil (which you so often see), and makes more work than if she had cleaned or tidied up the shelf in the first place. The coal oil had no need of being in a cup, for she could have filled all of the lamps before she sent the oil can, or, if there was a cupful over, she did not need to send the can at all. But she did not want to go upstairs for a lamp; she could bring it down some time when she had to go up for something else.

Again, she uses a carpet sweeper week in and week out, and then grumbles because the new boarder was angry when he found she had thrown his best suit under the bed because it fell down from a nail which had her last season's cape on it. The clothes are terribly soiled with the dust that has been there since last housecleaning time because her cape was not put away in the clothes-press. All of the past season's clothes should be put away until they are wanted, when she will save herself half a day's hunting. She never sweeps the woodshed because it will be just as bad in a little while. Now, it would save her a great deal of scrubbing if she only would keep it clean.

When she house cleans she only washes the walls down to the wainscoting, and because it rains (which is her delight), the next day she never washes the remainder. When she washes she only hunts up the clothes she cannot do without. A dirty clothes bag is unknown to her. She uses the washing machine which uses the least water. Her clothes cannot be white, for clothes cannot be washed clean without abundance of water.

She has the walls hung with pictures, which, in my estimation, are of no interest to anybody. I think the only kind of pictures to hang up are enlarged photos, which I know everybody will be interested in; they are not very expensive now and do not catch the dust or look tattered on the walls. The cut glass dishes on her sideboard have never been brushed. I know. If she would use an old fine brush the dishes, which she manages to polish, would look ever so much nicer with so little trouble.

The stove is only polished on top. I think it might just as well be left undone, for of all things in a house the stove looks the worst if dirty and the cleanest if clean. The floor is washed with a mop, and every time she goes along the wall with it she leaves a dirty mark along the baseboard, which looks worse than if the floor was dirty. I think it is a great deal harder to

use a mop than to get down on your knees and do it. Then, too, you will have a chance to tell the minister you go on your knees. Always use a brush, even if your floor is painted; it makes it look cleaner; and a little vinegar in your blacklead will keep the stove longer black.

What if the housekeeper should take ill and everything in this half-clean way! I know if I were in her condition I would get worse, thinking of the way people would find things done. If she would clean the house from the top bedroom to the cellar every week she would find she had only half of the work to do and none of the worry. She could keep a supply of canned and purchased eatables, and have time to enjoy life in reading and in company with her neighbors.

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and this will depend on your
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WHITE STAR HEALTH COFFEY

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THE DYSON-GIBSON COMPANY.

Sunday Afternoon.

'Tis the Master who holds the chisel ;
 He knows just where
 Its edge should be driven sharpest
 To fashion there
 The semblance that He is carving ;
 Nor will He let
 One delicate stroke too many
 Or few be set
 On forehead, or cheek, where only
 He sees how all
 Is tending—and where the hardest
 The blow should fall
 Which crumbles away whatever
 Superfluous line
 Would hinder His hand from making
 The work divine.

With tools of Thy choosing, Master,
 We pray, Thee, then,
 Strike just as Thou wilt ; as often,
 And where, and when
 The vehement stroke is needed.
 I will not mind,
 If only Thy chipping chisel
 Shall leave behind
 Such marks of Thy wondrous working
 And loving skill
 Clear carven on aspect, stature,
 And face, as will,
 When discipline's ends are over,
 Have all sufficed
 To mould me into the likeness
 And form of Christ.

—British Weekly.

A Cooking Lecture.

Mrs. Rorer, of Philadelphia, who writes the domestic articles for the Ladies' Home Journal, has had large experience and is well able to say what she knows. At the recent convention of the Ontario Experimental Union she gave two addresses, from which a point or two may be culled here. There are many good cooks on our farms already, but some of them are more taken up about skill in fancy cakes than in plain every-day cookery. The pure air, simple food and natural habits of life on the farm are all conducive to robust health, but, as Mrs. Rorer says, the wives and daughters are apt to reach over the head of details of every-day usefulness as of no consequence, for the sake of knowing how to make cakes and fancy dishes.

About potatoes she had this to say : Few women know the chemical composition of a potato. Most of us take off a very thick paring to go to the pigs, yet the best part of the potato is close to the skin. The value of a potato lies mainly in the starch, the "mealy" outside portion that lies just inside the skin. There is a lot of heat and nerve force in them, or what scientists call "carbohydrates," but they are poor in flesh-formers or "nitrogenous" matter.

"Potatoes produce heat and force, but not muscle. If beef is added to potatoes you have an admirable diet, because the one food makes up what the other lacks. Potatoes and fat pork are a bad combination. As a doctor once said, there is not a grain of sense in pork, but there is a deal of brains in pork and beans combined ; and if you add beef to potatoes, pork and beans you have a complete food. Do not put potatoes in cold water for the purpose of boiling. The water should be boiling when the potatoes are put on. Most of the nourishment in potatoes is directly next to the skin ; therefore, if you peel at all, peel thin. Potatoes, and, in fact, all starchy foods, should be well cooked. Potatoes cooked with the skins on are more tasty, but are more healthy when cooked with the skins off. Baked potatoes are more digestible than boiled ones, because they are longer in cooking."

"Cabbage in a raw state requires only two and one-half hours for digestion.

Cooked in the ordinary way five hours are required for digestion. Providence sent the raw cabbage, but someone else sent the cook to spoil it. Cabbage should be put in a pot in which the water is already boiling and the water should not be allowed to boil after it has been put in, but the pot should be set aside and left uncovered. The cabbage should be taken off the stove altogether as soon as it is soft. While cooking it should be completely covered with water. I have boiled millions of cabbage in this way and there was never the slightest odor from the cooking. Cooking will be done quicker below the boiling point than at the boiling point."

"Most everything will cook better a little below the boiling point, which is 212 degrees. A thermometer should be used, and vegetables should be kept at about 200 degrees after cooking and meat at about 180 degrees."

"All meats should be put on to roast or cook on a hot fire, the object being to cause a rind on the outside that will preserve the juices of the meat. She gave the following receipt as a skeleton for making all kinds of sauce : One tablespoonful of fat (butter), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of liquid (milk). Should there be more fat than flour it will rise to the top. She strongly insisted upon the necessity of training in domestic science for all women. By the women of the country understanding how to cook and what to cook, the cost of living could be greatly reduced, and the health and longevity of the race better preserved. In cooking, as in most other kinds of work, the know-how is very important, but becomes much more valuable if we can tell all through the "reason why" it is done. Science just means exact knowledge of what we are doing, and the more correct that knowledge the easier can our work be done.

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A Story for the Season.

It was a tender-foot named Green,
Who said he wished to go
To call on Mr. Jones, a man
He thought he'd like to know
'Twas winter and
To beat the band,
A keen north wind did blow.
The boys around said, "If you start
Out in this wind you'll freeze !
It's way down under zero
Some fifty-five degrees !"
Said Green, quite bold,
"I love the cold,
And dote upon the breeze !"
He got safe up to Jones' house,
Who said to him, "I fear
You're badly frozen, Mr. Green,
And like to lose an ear !"
Green put a hand
To each ear, and
They broke off then and there !
But tho, both ears were gone, and tho'
He feared he'd lose his toes,
Green said, "Things might have turned out
worse
So far as freezing goes ;
It would, you see,
Look worse," said he,
"To lose one's blooming nose."
Said Jones, "What ! do you mean to say
You started out with one ?"
"Of course, I did," said Green. "Well
now,"
Said Jones to him, "you've NONE"
Green felt his face,
Such was the case,
His "blooming nose was gone !
MORAL.
Ye tender-foots, who come to live
In Manitoba, mind
Ye listen to the kind advice
Of neighbors, or you'll find
Without due care,
This time o' year,
You'll leave some bits behind !

—A. CEDE.

A new carnation of wonderful beauty
has been raised by a grower named Galvin
and sold to a Boston banker, who has had
it named after his wife, the "Lawson Car-
nation." The price paid was \$30,000, and
one condition is that it shall not be grown
outside of Boston.

A Little Lad's Answer.

Our little lad came in one day
With dusty shoes and tired feet ;
His playtime had been hard and long,
Out in the summer's noontide heat.
"I'm glad I'm home !" he cried, and hung
His torn straw hat up in the hall,
While in the corner by the door
He put away his bat and ball.
"I wonder why," his auntie said,
"This little lad always comes here
When there are many other homes
As nice as this and quite as near ?"
He stood a moment deep in thought,
Then, with a lovelight in his eye,
He pointed where his mother sat
And said, "She lives here, that is why."
With beaming face the mother heard ;
Her mother heart was very glad.
A true, sweet answer he had given,
That thoughtful, loving little lad.
And well I know that hosts of lads
Are just as loving, true and dear ;
That they would answer as he did,
"'Tis home, for mother's living here."

—Christian Advocate.

Ruskin on Labor.

Ruskin is one of the soundest social
teachers of the century. In his writings
he strongly denounces the idea (only too
prevalent) that to do no work is the priv-
ilege of a gentleman. He says :—

"A wholesome human employment is the
first and best method of education, mental-
ly as well as bodily. . . . Labor consid-
ered as discipline has hitherto been thought
of only for criminals ; but the real and
noblest function of labor is to prevent
crime ; not to be *Re-formatory* but *formatory*."

"There is no degradation in the hardest
manual, or the humblest servile, labor,
when it is honest. But that there is degra-
dation, and that deep, in extravagance, in
bribery, in indolence, in pride, in taking
places they are not fit for, or in coining
places for which there is no need. . . .
The law of nature is that a certain quan-
tity of work is necessary to produce a cer-
tain amount of good of any kind whatever.
If you want knowledge, you must toil for

it ; if food, you must toil for it ; and if
pleasure, you must toil for it. But men do
not acknowledge this law, or strive to
evade it, hoping to get their knowledge,
and food, and pleasure for nothing ; and
in this effort they either fail of getting
them, and remain ignorant and miserable,
or they obtain them by making other men
work for their benefit ; and then they are
tyrants and robbers."

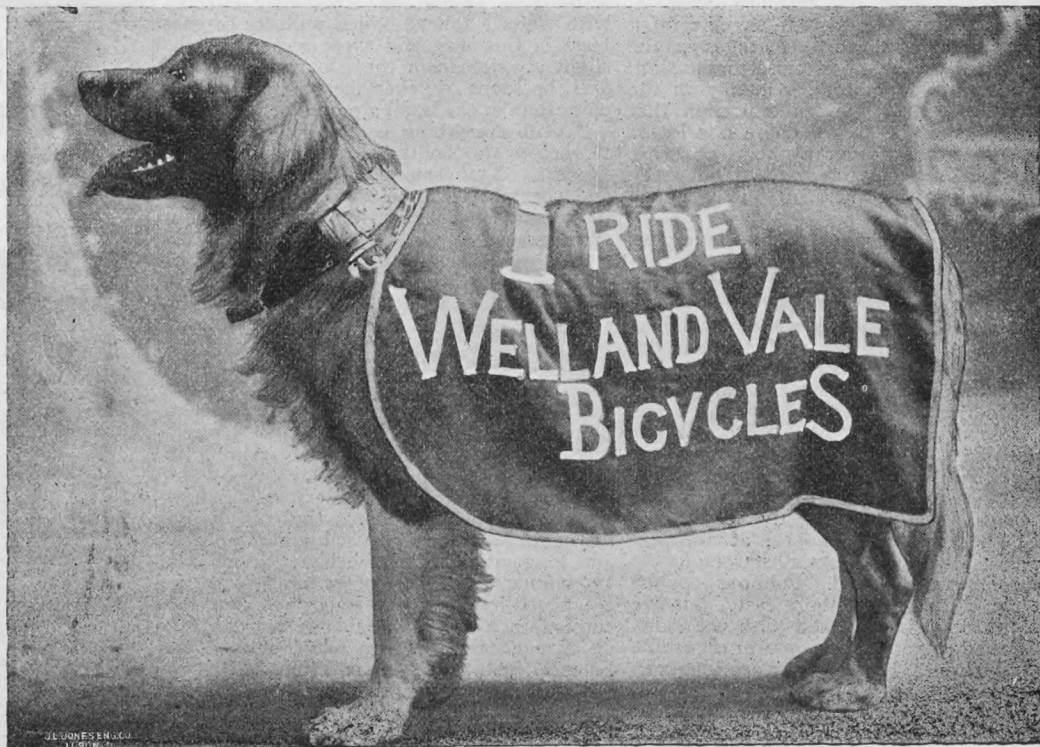
"By work should come happiness, but to
secure this happiness the people should be
fit for the work ; "they must not do too
much for it, and they must have a sense of
success in it—not a doubtful sense, such as
needs some testimony of other people for
its confirmation, but a sure sense, or rather
knowledge, that so much work has been
well and faithfully done, whatever the
world may say or think about it. So that
in order that a man may be happy it is
necessary that he should not only be cap-
able of his work, but a good judge of his
work." The passage quoted proves the
necessity for good work. Honesty in work
is an imperative demand. It is not of so
much moment to the individual how *much*
can be done, but it is of the greatest im-
portance that all should be *well* done. In
working up material, in the production of
fabric or utensil, when the labor is hastily
or carelessly performed, there is not only
the waste of time involved in the produc-
tion of a bad article, but the added injus-
tice of having to use an article which per-
petually frets and annoys one in the using.
Ruskin denounces this wrong with sever-
ity, and remarks that "no religion that
ever was preached on this earth of God's
rounding ever proclaimed any salvation to
sellers of bad goods. If the ghost that is
within you, whatever the essence of it,
leaves your hand a juggler's and your
heart a cheat's, it is not the Holy Ghost, be
assured of that ; and for the rest, all poli-
tical economy, as well as all higher virtue,
depends first upon sound work."

G. T. Angell, of Boston, a well-known
publisher, says that a half teaspoonful of
powdered sulphur worn in each shoe has
in the experience of persons exposed to the
infection of yellow fever proved a reliable
safeguard. He points out that it has been
found effective also in keeping off la grippe.
It is a simple remedy and well worth giv-
ing a trial.

**WELLAND
VALE
MFG. CO., L.D.**

**St. Catherines,
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ready, and will be sent on
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GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

WILL ABSOLUTELY REMOVE THEM AND INCREASE
THE VALUE OF THE HORSE FIFTY PER CENT.

Safe for Anyone to Use and Sure in Results.

BEFORE turning your horses out for the winter, horsemen should apply it to remove Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Windpuffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diptheria, Pink Eye, all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Also, all obstructions in circulation, and imparts new life and vigor. It is a peerless remedy for all Throat and Bronchial Troubles. NOT ONLY SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT, BUT SATISFY YOURSELF BY TRYING IT.

TESTIMONIALS

RHEUMATISM AND HORSES.

Cornsill, Tex.

Please send me six bottles Gombault's Caustic Balsam by express. Your Balsam is the best liniment I have ever used, both for horses and myself. I have used it on myself for rheumatism with good success. I doctored four months and spent \$120 for doctor and medicine with no results, but since using your Balsam I can work around on the farm. Would like the agency for this county.

OTTO A. BEYER.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Wier, Ga.

I have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for spavin, bone and blood, and wind galls, and laminitis, with entire satisfaction as to results; have not failed to make a perfect cure. I have recommended it to all my neighbors. I have taken some warts off my neighbor's horses. It is all you recommend it, and more.

W. F. SUMMEROUR.

"IT NEVER FAILED TO CURE."

Walcott, Ind.

I see you are still handling the Gombault Caustic Balsam. I wish to say right now and here that it is *far the best* liniment I ever used, and I have in years past used a good deal. I would rather have *one bottle* of it than a *barrel* of any other kind I ever used. It never failed to cure for me.

CHAS. E. ROSS.

CURES IF PROPERLY USED.

Houseville, N. Y.

Enclosed please find \$1.50 for a bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Send by express to Glendale, N. Y. It is an exceedingly good medicine. I cured a very bad spavin with it. If it doesn't take off any bunch from a horse it is because it is not used properly.

GEO. GRAINGER.

DOES MORE THAN CLAIMED.

Walcott, Ind.

The bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam just received for which accept thanks. Yes, you have my consent to publish my letter to you in regard to the merits of the Balsam. It is *all* and more than you claim for it. I have *no* ax to grind in speaking *so highly* of it. I have used it *many* times and know whereof I speak. It is a *grand* medicine.

CHAS. E. ROSS.

BEATS ALL LINIMENT.

Albert, Pa.

Please send me six bottles Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Ship to Fairview, Pa. Will send money on receipt of same. Parties whom I have sold Caustic Balsam to say that it beats all liniments they ever used.

GEO. SMITH...

DOES ITS WORK EVERY TIME.

Wilmington, Del.

I found out the virtue of the Balsam and have used two bottles. I think it one of the finest remedies one can keep around a stable. It is always ready for use, and I believe if properly applied and rubbed in, will do its work every time. I have used different kinds of liniments, but this does its work quicker than anything I have ever used, and after all, leaves no scar, and the hair grows in same as ever. You can use my name whenever you see fit.

H. C. PARRISH.

USED FOUR BOTTLES WITH SATISFACTION.

Toronto, Jeff. Co., Ohio.

My horses have been sick this winter and I have used four bottles of Gombault's Caustic Balsam with the greatest satisfaction. They swell under the belly and on chest and throat, and every time I rub them with the Caustic Balsam it would swell and water would drop from the same, and I believe my horses would have died had it not been for that medicine.

DANIEL COLLINS.

HANDLED 15 YEARS WITH SATISFACTION

Clarrington, Ohio.

I have handled Gombault's Caustic Balsam for about 15 years, and, of course, in that time have sold hundreds of dollars worth with pleasant satisfaction to myself and great pleasure to my patrons. It is a delight quite seldom experienced by present time druggists to have a remedy that can be honestly recommended with no fear of having more in future sales than is gained by the profit in push sale talk. With little or no advertising, Gombault's Balsam has had an ever increasing sale because of neighborhood introduction and my present effort of pushing a good thing along.

WILL. S. RICHARDSON.

ALWAYS USED WITH SUCCESS.

Altoona, Ia.

We have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for years and in all cases where a severe blister was necessary, with success. We have removed curbs, bunches caused by kicks, and strained tendons by repeated applications of your remedy and have never had a failure, when used according to directions.

COMBS & CRAWFORD.

PROVED TO BE A SUCCESS.

Greenville, O.

I have used a great deal of your Balsam this summer—11 bottles—and it has proved to be a success in everything I have tried to cure. I cured one horse of fistula and poll-evil. The horse was a solid scab all over and I cured him sound and well. He is 4 years old and is handsome now; did not leave a scar.

C. A. WILLIAMS...

NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.

West End, Va.

I am very much pleased with Gombault's Caustic Balsam and never expect to be without it again. It is all you claim for it.

ROBERT NOURSE.

Sole Agents for the
United States and Canada.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

TORONTO, ONT.,
and Cleveland, Ohio.

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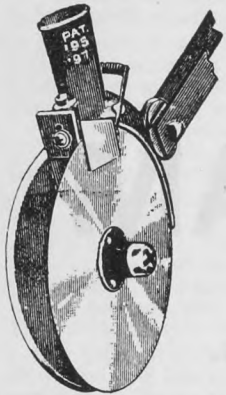
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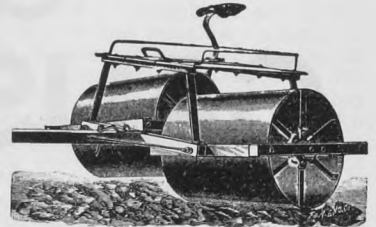


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Improved Weeder.

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Harvesting Machinery, Disc and Diamond Harrows, Plows,
ALL OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

Send for Catalogue or call on our Agent in your town.
HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON.

SYLVESTER BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.

Little Things.

A good-bye kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare
After the toil of the day,
And it smooths the furrows plowed by
care,
The lines on the forehead you once called
fair,
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind;
I love you, my dear," each night;
But it sends a thrill through the heart, I
find—

For love is tender, as love is blind—
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress;
We take, but we do not give;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly, less and
less,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

—McCall's Magazine.

Pluck and Perseverance.

A story is told of the Duke of Wellington which all Englishmen at least will believe, illustrating the feature that enters so largely into the composition of the Briton. Wellington was riding with the Emperor Nicholas of Russia before the troops of the latter, which had been called out for review for the Duke's inspection, and as they passed before the Emperor's favorite regiment, composed of the finest men of the empire and excellently equipped, Wellington, with an expressed admiration and enthusiasm usually foreign to him, complimented the Emperor on the appearance of the men before them. "Yes," replied the Czar, "we think they are fine men; and I ask you to tell me whether twice the number of your British household troops could beat them?" "That," answered Wellington, "I do not know, but I do know that half the number would try."

It is the faculty of "trying" and staying with it till success is achieved on which so much of the success of the Anglo-Saxon race depends. It may be a long time and take a deal of work, but they seldom fail to get there. Part of this may be due to the pluck which, as Napoleon said at Waterloo, "does not know when it is beaten." A blissful kind of ignorance always.

Much of an Englishwoman's beauty lies in her proud carriage, the erectness of her figure, and the poise of her head. The aristocratic carriage is within the reach of every girl who will take the trouble to have it. It is a question of a few years of vigilance, during which she should never relax the watchfulness over herself. Sitting or standing, the erectness and poise must be preserved. The result will be that at the end of that time it has become second nature to her. In this way the figure is also preserved, the muscles are kept firm and well strung, and the sinking down of the flesh around the waist and hips is prevented.

If a man builds, nature straightway sets to work to undo his building. Rust eats into the iron and decay into the wood and little by little time ravages and destroys. But if a man plants, nature proceeds to complete his unfinished work. He sows a seed and behold wheat; he plants a cutting and behold a tree. Such is the difference between working alone and working with God. He who sows truth in human hearts works with God. The seed drops into the heart; lies there; is long time hidden; sprouts; pushes forth the blade and ear, and finally the full corn. Not at once, often only after long delay; but it fails not. Heaven and earth shall pass away; all things material decay. "But my words shall not pass away;" truth is imperishable.—Lyman Abbott.

It is popularly supposed that granite ware cannot be mended after it has once sprung a leak, but I have succeeded as follows: Cut a small piece of thin tin a little larger than the hole to be mended. Scrape the enamel from around the hole on the outside of the dish, so as to expose the iron, place the cut tin in the inside of the dish, pressing it firmly in place, then sprinkle powdered resin in the hole and on the exposed iron. Have an assistant to use the solder in the hole and around the edges, while you hold the tin in place by means of a thick cloth. While the solder will not cleave to the granite or the foundation iron to any great extent, it will cleave to the tin and hold it there firmly. The secret of success, is to press the tin so closely to the dish that no liquid can escape between it and the dish after the solder has set. Of course, a kettle mended like this on the bottom would not endure the heat of the stove without becoming unsoldered.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.



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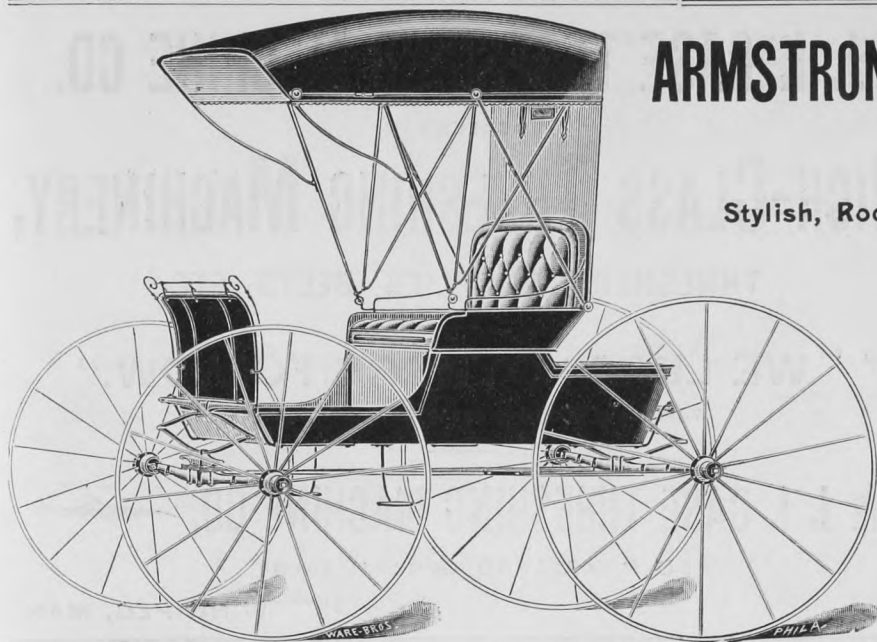
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GUELPH, CANADA.



Tuberculosis.

Occasionally we are told that it is all nonsense to make much ado about this disease, but no one can deny its existence, and in Winnipeg at least the civic authorities have passed, and are carrying out, pretty stringent rules for the banishment of affected cows from the dairies of the city. When a number of cows are to be kept, it may be for years, and part of their number is affected, the banishment of those so affected is an important safeguard to the rest and becomes an actual advantage to the man who owns them. Therefore, every discussion that goes to make clear the nature of the disease, the possibility of its detection and the further possibility of greatly checking, or altogether suppressing it, ought to have our attention and careful thought.

A recent discussion in Glasgow, following a lecture by Jas. Wilson, B. Sc., who has had special opportunities in treating a well-known Polled Angus herd, numbering 80 head, that three years ago was found to be partially infected. It was found, by tuberculin test, that the original herd was quite sound, the disease being confined to high-priced animals bought to improve the herd. Of the diseased cattle only two were killed, and 14 were kept to suckle their calves, but separated entirely from the sound lot. All the buildings were at the same time carefully disinfected. All the cattle were kept in the open air as much as possible, and out of 30 calves from tuberculous mothers only one became affected. This has gone on for 3½ years, and, though one or two cases of disease have since emerged among those previously sound, every such case could be explained as the result of infection, mainly from tainted buildings, and in two cases from mixing with cattle known to be affected.

The lecture of Mr. Wilson was illustrated not only from his prolonged experience with this particular herd, but from the careful study of the whole material supplied from other sources. The points he made, and which were in substance supported by Principal MacCall, V. S., were as follows:—

The disease is not hereditary, either in man or other animals, but produced by an organism which has indefinite power of reproduction under favorable circumstances.

Infection only takes place at a very slow rate, and can be avoided with moderate care.

Tuberculin is a reliable means of detection.

After detection the unsound must be isolated and the premises carefully disinfected.

The use to be made of the unsound should be regulated by their value. If only of butcher value, let them be forthwith fattened for the butcher. If poor, knock them on the head. If they have value as breeding animals, take the risk of breeding from them as long as they will breed, and if their udders are sound let the calves suck them. All the time see well to the ventilation, and in no case let children or invalids use their milk.

Free testing of animals will do little good unless it is followed up by isolation, and keeping the cow sheds healthy. By systematically checking the health of the older animals especially, and working carefully and steadily along the lines indicated, the disease could be practically stamped out in ten years at comparatively moderate cost. Heroic measures in this direction have already failed both in Belgium and some parts of the United States, but steady work in the same direction would really cost the country less altogether than is lost by the present lack of system, not to mention the value of the human lives lost by the use of milk from tuberculous cows.

It is interesting to recall in this connection the opinions of David McCrae, of Guelph, as published two years ago. He says: "The disease is not promptly infectious. Sound and diseased cattle may pasture together with small risk. The progress of the disease when it has taken hold is often very slow, and the beast may go on many years without betraying its presence by any external symptoms. The tubercles may heal up when the subsequent environment is favorable. The disease is not hereditary. One calf in 100,000 is about all that were found affected by the French and German inspectors. In Saxony, with 44 per cent. of the cows diseased, 32 out of 85,000 veal calves killed were found affected. Only in rare cases has the meat of those adult animals affected been condemned by the sanitary inspectors, and such meat is perfectly wholesome, if properly cooked. If there are no udder symptoms the milk of tuberculous cows is not dangerous to the users, unless they are invalid or young children."

On this last point Mr. McCrae's summing up is:—

"Tubercle of the udder is rare. The disease betrays itself by a slightly hard swelling, without heat or soreness. Usual-

ly only one quarter is attacked, and that a hind one. For a long time the milk remains normal, but gradually it changes, becoming bloody and yellowish, and the udder becomes almost wooden in its hardness.

"The milk obtained from a tuberculous udder, used alone, as a chief part of food, is dangerous. If, however, it be normal in appearance, and be mixed with the milk of eight or ten other cows, it becomes comparatively harmless. Also, if it be taken in small quantities only—one or two glasses at a time—it seems to be overcome by the juices of the stomach, and to be quite incapable of spreading the disease.

"To the general public there is little, if any, danger from using any ordinary milk. It is well to know that this is the opinion of the best scientific men of Europe, who have given the matter close and careful attention for many years. However, even this slight danger should be guarded against, and the udders of milking cows should be carefully watched, and on the slightest suspicion of tuberculosis arising, the milk should be boiled, which process will always make it perfectly safe."

One thing about tuberculosis should never be forgotten. Its worst ravages have been in big warm barns, where lots of fancy cattle were kept. That kind of atmosphere is a perfect breeding ground for tubercular bacilli, and the germs from one unsound pair of lungs soon get into the rest. Plain barns, with moderate warmth and plenty of sunlight will keep cattle all right, if no infected stock are brought in, so at least past experience suggests.

A horse should be well groomed at least twice daily, not merely the dirt and sweat brushed off the surface, but the whole surface of the hair thoroughly agitated with a brush or dull curry-comb right into the skin.

The sow is different from the ewe as regards improving her condition while pregnant. She will almost surely get full enough of flesh before farrowing time, notwithstanding that she be poor when mated; indeed, the trouble often is to keep her from getting too fat before the day of parturition arrives. It is different with the ewe and with most farm animals. There may be, and is, a tendency among all of them to put on flesh when pregnant, but not sufficient tendency to make the animal that was in very low condition at mating time sufficiently improved at time of parturition.

Water for Poultry.

Poultry need water in winter as well as in summer, but their supply is too frequently neglected during the winter. It should be given them regularly. It is a good plan to give them warm water in the morning, and when very cold a fresh supply may have to be given them several times during the day. There are numerous drinking fountains on the market, many of which are good, but for winter use a fair sized pail with a circular piece of board in it, will make a good vessel for holding the drinking water. The board should be of such a size that it will fit loosely into the pail and sink readily with the water. Bore a few holes in it large enough for the fowls to thrust their beaks through. Such a plan is particularly suitable to such fowls as Leghorns and Minorcas, those having large combs and wattles, as it will keep them out of the water. With some kind of a frame work over the water vessel to prevent the fowl getting on top of it, such a drinking vessel should give every satisfaction.

Rabbits for Poultry.

The best food for making hens lay is lean meat. But a supply of it is often hard to get. Any animals that die during the winter can be fed, if wholesome, with profit to the poultry. We know of one poultryman who is always on the lookout for old horses or cattle, etc., for this purpose, and he finds it pays him well to even give a fair price for the animals. The hide is taken off and sold, the flesh boiled with boiled feed, and the bones cut up green and all fed to the poultry.

The latest plan for supplying meat for poultry was given the other day by a reader of The Farmer. This man is bothered a great deal by rabbits during the winter; he traps and shoots them and feeds the carcasses to the poultry. He thus gets pleasure and profit out of his shooting. Others might try this plan.

One reason why hens sometimes fail to lay when they have plenty of grain is that they require a change, and meat contains the material for supplying the albumen of the eggs, and is therefore a substance that the hens must have or they cannot perform service. If the hens are fat, give one ounce of lean meat each day, allowing no other food for a week or two. When the supply of eggs fails stop all other foods and feed lean meat, or liver (any cheap meat will answer), and it will be found superior to anything that can be used. Green bone that contains a large proportion of lean meat is even better, provided the fat portions are removed from the bone. It will be found cheaper than grain because it will make eggs. A bone-cutter is the best thing for cutting up bones; they can now be had very cheaply; but if you haven't one, get a good block of iron and a heavy hammer and smash up the bones. If you have never tried this plan, do so now, and you will find that if done with the hens around you, it will be difficult to keep them from getting under the hammer, so eager will they be to get the pieces of bone. It is a good plan to feel the hens occasionally to see if they are getting too fat, as they are very apt to do if on an exclusive grain diet.

Some people are very desirous of knowing whether an egg contains a rooster or a pullet. An exchange gives the following satisfactory method of testing: To ascertain with any degree of certainty, place the egg under a broody hen for three weeks. Then carefully tend and feed the chick for about six months. If it crows, it is a rooster. If it lays eggs it is a pullet.

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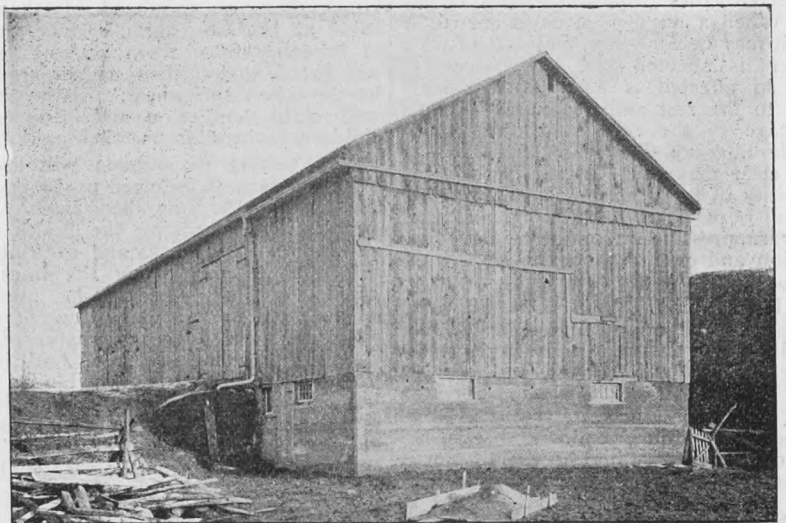
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Talbotville, Elgin Co., Dec. 22nd, 1897.

During the past summer I have built a basement with your Thorold Cement under my barn, 34 x 88 x 9 feet high from bottom of foundation; footing for foundation 18in. thick; above the footing 12in. thick. I used six parts of gravel to one of cement. I also built a cistern under the approach to the barn 8 x 18 x 7 feet high; wall around cistern 16 inches thick; arched over the top 10 inches thick.

I also put a floor into my cow stable, 32 x 57, 4 inches thick, in which I used 27 barrels of Thorold Cement. I used six parts gravel to one of cement. The floor is as hard as a stone. I consider both wall and floor better than I could have made of any other material, and much cheaper.

Yours truly,

GEO. AXFORD.

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